INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XVI NO 2— BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 3 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA *	10,963
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,656
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		16,602
21 ,,	CHINA†		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,963
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
2 June	RANPURA ..		16,601
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	0,986
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,572
30 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619

@To Marseilles only.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA", on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
25th Jan	KIDDERPORE..	Straits China and Japan.
x13th ,,	HYDERZAN M.	Straits & Japan.
17th ,,	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

xDoes not carry Passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	5374	16 Dec.	4 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	12 ,,
Miyadono Maru..	..	9 Jan.	19 ,,
Tyne Maru ..	5878	10 ,,	22 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 ,,	30 ,,
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 ,,	3 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	12 Feb.
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 Feb.	18 ,,
alacca Maru ..	5374	15 ,,	29 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 ,,	4 Mar.

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23735. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Heiyo Maru ..	15th Dec.	4th Jan.
Celebes Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Jan.
Ishikari Maru ..	27th ,,	11th ,,
Indus Maru ..	9th Jan.	16th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	12th ,,	23rd ,,
Yeikoku Maru ..	20th ,,	30th ,,
*Kasado Maru ..	24th ,,	10th Feb.
Shunko Maru ..	26th ,,	7th ,,
Heinan Maru ..	23rd ,,	3rd ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Feb	20th ,,

*Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—

CH. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
2nd Jan.	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
4th ,,	KHANDALLA..	East & South Africa
4th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
6th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
7th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
25th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh. Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Ludhiana	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS: AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 8	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than a year.

SINGLE COPY ANNA.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents: M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esplanade Building, D'Lisa Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—One competent VETERINARY SURGEON G.B.V.C. or G.P.V.C. Salary Rs. 100/—5—150/- p.m. Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Karachi Panjrapore Association, Napier Road, Karachi.

A 29735

WANTED.—AGENTS and CANVASSERS for infallible medicines for Gonorrhoea and Syphilis. Pay Rs. 50/- plus commission. Apply with references to H. SHATTACHARJEE AND CO., Sadarghat, Chittagong."

A R618

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—(1) One SECOND CLASS ENGINEER, well experienced in working Saw Mill Plant. (2) One EXPERT in Sawing Timber logs with Saw Mill. (3) One CLERK, trained in type-writing well qualified in English at least undergraduate. Apply with testimonials noting age, qualifications, past service and minimum pay to:—RAJA GOKULDAS JEEWANDAS GOVINDDAS, Hanumantal, Jubbulpore.

A 29720

WANTED by a Progressive Indian Life Office—energetic and experienced Agents throughout Bombay Presidency on decent remuneration on salary or commission basis. Divisible Surplus expected at its ensuing Valuation. Unique Policy Conditions. None need apply who has no previous experience. Apply to Box No. 2073 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 29753

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

B 29545

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.

F R2920S

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

572 Calico Looms of 30" to 56" Reed Spaces of George, Keighly's make.

Preparatory machines for Spinning complete from Cards to Roving for 12 small preparations.

All the above machinery is in perfect running order. For further particulars, apply to,

THE KESORAM COTTON MILLS LTD.,
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

R620.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle" can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

URDU TRAINED MISTRESSES for the Karachi Municipal Urdu Girls' Schools on the following salary:—

		Pay.	Allowance.	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Year	(Junior) Vernacular	50	10	60
2nd Year	Do.	55	10	65
3rd Year	(Senior) Vernacular	65	10	75

The above posts are pensionable and governed by the Municipal Pension and Provident Fund Rules. Apply with full details, also age, nationality with copies of testimonials, if any. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 31st January, 1928. Those already in service, should apply through their authorities under whom they are employed.

(Sd.) P. L. VASWANI,
for Administrative Officer,
School Board,
Karachi Municipality.

29740

TENDERS.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes from Parel Shed and refuse from the Parel Workshops on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and will be received in the Agent's office, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th January, 1928.

Forms of tender at Re. 1|- each can be obtained from the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Parel.

Tenderers will be required to pay a sum of Rs. 500|- in cash as earnest money direct to the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Bombay, and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

M. W. BRAYSHAY,
Ag. Agent.

Church Gate Station,
22nd December, 1927.

29750

BIKANER GOVERNMENT

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th January, 1928, for one Electrically Driven Pumping set to the following specification. Earliest possible delivery is very important and offers of a set having a slightly different output from that specified would not be objected to if such change will expedite delivery:—

One—Electrically-driven coupled. Centrifugal type pumping set, having an output of 120 G. P. M. and designed for a total lift from all causes of 210 feet. The pump should be provided with suitable half-coupling and complete with foot-valve and strainer, delivery sluice valve, non-return valve, pressure guage, priming cock, air-vents and a set of spanners and other necessary tools. It should be mounted on a cast iron bed-plate suitable for direct flexible coupling to:—

One—Totally-enclosed, drip-proof type electric Motor of sufficient horse-power for the above pump and designed suitable for current to the following particulars:—

Pressure—220 volts.
Direct current.
Speed—not to exceed 1,500 R. P. M.

The armature of the Motor should be mounted on ball or on roller bearings, and should be complete with suitable iron-clad starter, having over-load no-bolt releases and arranged for wall-mounting.

The bed-plate of the set should be suitable for mounting on a steel girder framework and holding down bolts suitable for the purpose should be included.

BENI SHIAM WAHIE,
Secretary, Stores Committee,
Bikaner State.

Bikaner, dated 23-12-192?

29736

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN order to enable adequate experiments to be carried out in the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of treatment and to provide facilities in these kinds of treatment for such of the public as desire it, the Municipal Corporation propose to grant subsidies to approved organisations operating on those lines within the limits of Bombay City.

The Managers of Unani and Ayurvedic institutions working within the City who desire to apply for such subsidies are, therefore, invited to write to the undersigned on or before January 31st, 1928, when they will be requested to supply information to enable the Corporation to judge of ther eligibility for a grant.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices
Bombay,
22nd December, 1927.

297[illegible]

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS for the annual supplies will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year ending 31st March, 1929, on the dates mentioned below against each group.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Account Municipal Office Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1-0 p.m. (B.T.). All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed tenders for.....

Schedule Nos.	Description	Tender Deposit
	MONDAY, 16th JANUARY, 1928.	
		Rs.
1	Ammonia & Calcium Chloride	30
2.	Baskets Bamboo of sorts	200
3	Baskets Cane & Cane	700
4	Belting Patent	150
5	Belting Leather	40
6	Bins Sanitary	50
7	Bolts with Nuts Hexagonal Heads	100
8	Bolts with Nuts Snap Head Square Neck	20
9	Brooms Goa	350
10	Brushes	50
11	Brushes Sweeping 3 Heads	70
12	Buckets Galvanized	50
13	Canvas	150
14	Charcoal and Firewood	350
15	Cloth Dungree	100
16	Coke Foundry	40
17	Enamelware and Lampware	60
18	Electric Goods Cables and Wires	200
19	Electric Goods Lamps	200
20	Electric Accessories	100
	MONDAY, 23rd JANUARY, 1928.	
21	Files and Rasps	40
22	Globes, Glass	20
23	Lanterns tin	50
24	Handles and Ladders	10
25	Hardware (General)	70
26	„ (Special)	50
27	„ (aldrops Bolts Hasps, etc)	20
28	(Gauze & Netting)	20
29	„ Ghamelas or Mortor Paus	30
31	Hardware (Wire of Sorts)	30
32	Leather Goods	50
33	Leather Hide Country	70
34	„ Europe	10
35	Locks, Brass and Iron	50
36	Metal (Sheets Iron Corrugated & Plain)	30
37	Metals	150
38	„ (Steel mild plates)	200
39	„ Steel mild angles & Tees)	50
40	„ (Steel mild Flat)	200
41	„ (Steel mild Round)	130
	MONDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1928.	
43	Metal (Pig Iron)	20
44	„ (Scrap Aluminium)	20
45	Mats and Matting	30
46	Miscellaneous Stores Sundry Items	70
47	Miscellaneous Stores Special Items	200
48	Miscellaneous Stores Wooden Articles	30
49	Miscellaneous Stores Galvanized Iron & tin articles	40
50	Motor Accessories	100
51	Nails for Bullock Shoes Pins & Shoes	250
52	Nails of Sorts & Tacks	50
53	Nose Strings	30
54	Nuts Rivets and Washers	50
55	Oils Castor, Cocoanut and Sweet	300
56	Oil Kerosene	1400
57	Oil Linseed & Turpentine	100

Schedule Nos.	Description.	Tender Deposit.
	MONDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1928.	
58	Grease & oils	250
59	Oil Motor (Light Crank Case)	300
60	Oil Mineral	150
61	Oil Mineral (Heavy Engine)	200
121	Coats Water Proof	350
	MONDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 1928.	
62	Paint Varnish etc.	50
63	Paint Moist	150
64	Packing	160
65	Paulin Canvas	120
66	Pitch and Tar	70
67	Plumbers Stores	20
68	Pesterine	700
69	Rope Coir & Rubber Hand	250
70	Line and Rope Cotton	50
72	Rubber Goods	70
73	Screws of Sorts	20
74	Shafts wooden for picks and Powras and Poles Nowgany	80
74A	Vent Shaft, etc. Galvanized	60
75	Salt, Soap & Soda	400
76	Shipchandlers Stores	70
77	Spindles & Clack Valves Brass for Hydrants	80
78	Steel Cast	30
79	Tools Sundry	50
80	Tools Augers & Spanners	30
	MONDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1928.	
82	Tubes and Tyres for Motor and Bicycles	300
83	Tyres Solid Band	650
84	Tyres Solid Giant	1500
85	Waste Cotton	400
86	Yarn Spun	100
01	Iron Castings Specials (Water Work)	400
102	Iron Castings Ordy. Test Selected Drge articles	1000
103	Iron Castings Ordy Test Water Works	500
04	Timber (Country Teak)	200
105	Timber (Teakwood Moulmein)	800
106	Timber Miscellaneous	1000
107	Bed Sheets	80
108	Blankets	50
109	Cloth Bandage	40
110	Cloth Oil & Rubber Sheeting	80
111	Cloth pieces & ready made articles	150
112	Sundry Hand made articles	300
	MONDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1928.	
113	Clothing to Municipal Staff	250
114	„	200
115	„	200
116	„	150
117	„	300
118	„	250
122	Coats Woollen	100
123	Blankets or Cumblees	400
124	Umbrellas	100
127	Galvanized Pipes	200
128	Galvanized Fittings	200
129	Ferrules Cocks Taps etc	400
130	Bass Broom Ribs	30
131	Hoes or Powras	70
132	Wool Lead	40
133	Lead Pig	750
134	Hose Canvas	1000
35	Hose I. R. Lined	120

(1) Tenders and Contract forms will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned on payment of Re. 1 for a set of each agreement form and annas four -4|- or a set of each Schedule. The required information will be given to the tenderer on an application to the undersigned. **Tenders will not be sent by V. P. P.**

(2) Tender deposit should not be enclosed in the sealed cover but should be separately paid in the Chief Accountants Office.

(3) The names of all partners of the Contracting firm should be specified in the tender.

(4) The Tenderers have (a) to fill in the figures in the column of amounts, (b) to note the totals on each page, in case any schedules cover more than one page, and (c) to work out the final figures at the end of each Schedule. Any irregularity on this point may justify the rejection of the tender.

(5) Rates should be legibly written Erasures or corrections in figures without tenderers initials will render the tender liable to rejection.

(6) The would-be tenderers are at liberty to peruse the figures of actual supplies in the proceding three years in the office of the undersigned during office hours.

(7) All the samples in respect of tenders lodged in the manner prescribed above [illegible] be sent separately to the undersigned giving reference to the [illegible] which they are meant.

(8) [illegible] to give any particulars about the articles offered by them [illegible] requested to write such particulars separately for each in[illegible] not embody them in one general letter.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

D. E. MAVJI,
Storekeeper.

[illegible]
566, De[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STANDARD MILLS (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, MAHIM, BOMBAY

Under instructions from Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, the Liquidator of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, (in Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on Monday the 16th day of January 1928, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m (S. T.) at their Sale Room No. 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, the Immoveable properties along with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery lying therein.

Land: One piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim), consisting of three plots, measuring about 51,768 square yards and second piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim) measuring about 1,325 square yards and third of 6,700 square yards.

Spindles: 44,536 (Mule 3,960 and Ring 40,576).

Looms: 1,179, in good working order.

Boilers:—4 Lancashire Boilers 8 ft. x 30 ft.—160 lbs. pressure per square inch and One Lancashire Boiler 7 ft. x 30 ft. —160 lbs. pressure per square inch all certified and in good working order.

Electric 3 Phase Induction Motors:—15 Three Phase Induction Motors different B.H.P. Cycles Voltage and R.M.P. and one direct current Motor and one direct current Exhaust Fan Motor of different Voltage.

Electric Dynamos:—(1) D. C. Dynamo 230 Volts 61 amps. (1)-80 K. W. D. C. Dynamo 720 amps. 110 Volt 580 R.M.P. (1) Steam Engine driven dynamo 105 Volts. 250 amps.

Besides the above main machinery the Mill consists of all the necessary auxiliary machinery such as Openers, scutchers, cards, waste slubbings, drawing frames, slubbings, Inter Roving, Ring reeling, and bundling winding warping machines, bleaching, finishing Dyeing, printing, sizing and other machineries of well-known makers.

The Mills is fully equipped with Electric installations and has a complete set of Hydrant Humidifiers, Sprinkles-tools, implements, and is centrally situated.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for details of Machinery and inspection of the property apply to Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, the Liquidator of the Company at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to Messrs Amin and Desai his Solicitors at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The sale will be subject to the reserve bid and Private offers will be received by the Liquidator at his office.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS C RAWFORD & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, HOSIERY, "CREWE" SAFETY SAW, ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING ROOF SIGN BOARD, "OVERLAND" AND "HUPMOBILE" MOTOR CARS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 3rd January, 1928. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, Office chairs safes, Pianos, bath tubs, etc., etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Moosa Hasham (Deceased):—

One lot hosiery, such as jerseys, socks, and stockings, gloves, mufflers, children's caps, infants' bibs, shawls, handkerchiefs, towels, collars, show cases, cooking pots, trunks, clothes, chairs, etc.

By the order of the Bank concerned:—

One box containing one "Crewe" safety Saw, 220 Volts, with 3 Saw blades for the same.

By the order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor:—

One electric illuminating roof sign board.

By the order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

One "Overland" Motor Car No. Bom Z 9897, 5 seater, 1925 Model.

One "Hupmobile" Motor Car No. Bom. Z 6926, 5 seater, 1924 Model.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—

A big lot of shirtings, jaconets, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE, PATHE CINEMA Time : 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M. Royal Opera House.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

From SATURDAY 31st Dec. 1927

SECOND GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

To-night 9-30 To-night

SENSATION OF THE SEASON

with entire new attraction

Prof. SHANKERARAO'S

KARLEKAR

Grand Circus

and the largest Menagerie of wild beasts.

Location :—NANA'S CHOWK

Gowalia Tank, Grant Road, Bombay.

Two Shows on Sa turdays. and Sundays.

MATINEE at 4 30 P.M.

NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.

Book your Seats at the Circus Tent.

You'll say they were "out all Night"—they met at Twilight—said yes at Midnigh:—they got married at Daylight. S e

REGINALD DENNY

in

"OUT ALL NIGHT"

at the

Universal Picture House

(CINEMA PRECIOUS—Lamington Road)

4 Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8 45 & 10-30 p.m.

Extra Show on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays.

Revised Rates of Admission from As. 3/ to Rs. 1/8/-

A SIX-Shilling Book - for Re. 1/-

Mr. Arnold Lupton, author of "HAPPY INDIA (as it might be)" is so anxious to expound his Scheme of agricultural Development to India that he has arranged to sell (to Indian readers) this six-shilling volume for One Rupee. And the undersigned Agency with the same object, has agreed to effect the distribution without any charge or fee. There are no Indian agents or canvassers. Send direct to London ONE RUPEE for the Post-paid Volume. ADDRESS :—THE INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY, 148, FLEET ST. LONDON, ENGLAND

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes a hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsever. Can safely be used even on the tenderest part.

Price :—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes. Re. 1
12 cakes Rs. 3

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FOR THE

SPECIAL DECEMBER NUMBER

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

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The Modern State.
By Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar.
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COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

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For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

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375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
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Tel Nos: 22044-24241.

THE TELEPHONE.

HOW NOT TO USE IT.

A correspondent writes:—

"Whether it is the flat rate system or the payment per call, the use of the telephone must go on increasing. It is, therefore, necessary that people should avoid hampering each other by inattention to a few very simple rules for talking over a phone. Usually the speaker begins with "Who are you"? or "What is your number?". It only leads to an answer which generally echoes the question. This "who whooing" goes on and costs time and tries the patience of people who are trained to the use of the phone. It is duty of the man who opens the phone conversation to begin with "so and so speaking". It avoids the doubt in the mind of the receiver whether it is a genuine message or a joke or worse. Only a few months ago it was that one man was detected and I believe, convicted, for conveying a message of undue familarity over the phone to a Parsi household. Hence, quite naturally, many people refuse to enter into conversation with the unknown person calling over the phone until he reveals his ideneity. It is not in every case a moral crook with whom we have to deal over the phone. Often it happens that businessmen do not like to talk about the secrets of their deeds with rival firms. Here also it is very necessary for the party addressed to ascertain the identity of the speaker. Will you not, Sir, make the matter clear to thousands of your readers in your forceful and lucid way? I have been worried by people who will not observe the simple principle of announcing themselves before opening conversation over the phone and friends tell me that they row in the same boat with me. Some new rich choose to take it as an offence that we refuse to receive messages from masked speakers. It is a question of a little liberal education and rudimentary manners."

PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

His Excellency Mirza Baqir Azimi, the Persian Consul-General for India, assumed charge of his office recently in Calcutta. The new incumbent was till lately the chief diplomat in the Foreign Office at Tehran and has held office as an assistant to the Minister of Foreign affairs. Mirza Azimi was also for a time a deputy in the Tehran Majliss. The new Consul-General is reputed to be taking particular interest in the Parsi community and it is hoped that during his regime the relations between Persia and India will be considerably strengthened. Mr. Azimi having travelled through Duzdab did no pass through Bombay, which he is expected to visit shortly.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

The profit of the Bank of India Limited for the year ended 31st December, 1927, including the sum of Rs. 2,45,526-3-10 brought forward amounts to Rs. 18,99,966-7-2.

Provision for Income-Tax and Super-Tax for the current year will absorb	Rs.	1,50,000-0-0
The payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum made on 30th June 1927, absorbed	Rs.	5,00,000-0-0
The balance now available for distribution is	Rs.	12,49,666-7-2

The Directors propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1927 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax ..... Rs. 5,00,000-0-0

To place the Bank's Property Account ..... Rs. 1,00,000-0-0

To place to the Bank's Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000-0-0

And to carry forward the balance subject to the payment of Bonus to the Staff Rs. 3,49,966-7-2

IF YOU WISH TO READ

"The World's News"

SUBSCRIBE TO THE

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EDITION).

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The 'Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

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"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association), Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 6
Century	„	0 11 6
Jacob	„	0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 11 3
Apollo	„	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	per lb.	0 15 3
Century 6405-8705	„	0 15 7-1/2
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 9
Fazal (Mahal)	„	1 0 0
Phoenix	„	0 15 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 15 6
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	„	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 9
Ganga Ghat	„	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)	No.	5202 5303
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 0
Hindustan	„	1 0 0
David	„	1 0 0
Apollo	„	— — —
Moon	„	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 9
Gold Mohor	„	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-32 In:		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
Centlry (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 15 0
Sakuntla	„	0 14 9
Sundri Brand	„	0 14 9
Globe	„	0 14 6
Rachael	„	0 14 3
Palkhi	„	— — —
Maher	„	0 14 6
Kachhwa	„	0 14 9
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 14 6
Textile	„	0 12 6
Century	„	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 3
Jacob	„	0 15 9
Century	„	0 15 3
Mun Mill	„	1 0 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 3
Century	„	0 14 6
Jacob	„	0 14 9
Mun Mill	„	0 15 3
1386 Tata	Per piece	2 12 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 12 0
Swan Finlay	„	3 12 0
Century	„	4 4 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 905	„	4 4 0
Great 697-112	„	6 3 0
BLACK CHECK:		
5800 Sholapur	„	9 14 0
55000 Kurla	„	8 4 0
GABRUN No. 5124:		
Pearl Pabaney	„	7 12 0
Hindustan	„	7 12 0
E. D. Rachad	„	6 14 0
SALITA:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 15 0
STRIPPED SADIES Yards 12:		
777 Crescent	Per Piece	2 3 0
Apollo David	„	2 3 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 3
Kohinoor	„	1 1 6
Tata	„	1 1 0
Framji	„	1 1 0
DHOTI FITTA CHIRMA Yards		5 to 10:
Chhawani	Per lb.	1 0 3
Moon	„	1 0 3
Maher	„	1 0 3
Simplex	„	— — —

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2nd January, 1928:

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 30.010 inches (.015 above normal).

Barometr (corrected at 4 p.m. previous day) 29.937 inches (.041 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. 067.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.9 degrees (2.6 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.5 degrees (1.7 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 69 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. previous day 57 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E-N-E.

Velocity of mind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 189 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of could at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy as. 10) 7.

Good Health is Real Wealth

The most precious possession you can have is Good Health. A rich man who is always ill is the poorest man on earth

Health depends upon the food you eat. The quantity of food is not so important as the quality. It should supply all the numerous food elements which build up the body and give strength and vitality.

Make delicious "Ovaltine" your daily beverage and it will add to your daily food all the important elements which that food lacks. "Ovaltine" supplies concentrated nourishment in a form which is easily digested.

"Ovaltine" stands supreme in every country throughout the world as the acknowledged food beverage for maintaining health and ensuring physical fitness. It is made from malt, milk and cocoa, and is untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

P.1.55

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thos. Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 40, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

CRABBIE'S

WHITE LABEL

SCOTCH WHISKY

A HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE

TRY IT

WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50 YEARS AND STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS

JOHN CRABBIE & CO. LTD.
DISTILLERS.
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

OUR GROWTH

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	June 1917	June 1927.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 4,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 2,18,68,000	„ 17,05,73,009

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

TO SAFEGUARD YOUR MONEYS
TO FURTHER YOUR INTERESTS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

APOSTLE OF PACIFISM

BERTRAND RUSSEL, THE MAN

The difficulty in writing of Mr. Bertrand Russel is to know what to leave out; he is so versatile; writes in Mr. Joad in the latest issue of "The New Leader", he has touched the life and though of our times at so many points; he is in himself so remarkable a person. For consider, he is one of the foremost philosophers of the age; also one of its foremost mathematicians; he is a famous physicist; he is a Socialist who has made original contributions to the literature of Socialism; he is a Pacifist, a bugbear of belligerent Governments, one of the best hated men in England during the war; he is an educationist who has increased our knowledge of the psychology of children; he is one of the best lecturers, and almost, if not quite, the best writer of English prose in our time. And then there is the man himself---irritable and chaiming, wayward and mischievous; so rude to the good, so impertinent to the great, so terrifying to fools, so beloved of children; the wittiest conversationalist, the most skiful controversians of our time; one of the "characters" of the age around whom, as around Shaw himself, the crust of legend and anecdote is already beginning to form.

WHAT IS TRUTH?

I will quote a couple of these legends to illustrate the extremes of his nature. Russell is the strangest blend of reason and feeling; his books on mathematical logic are very dry bones of reason herself, of a stark austerity and logical rigour that achieve in their very disdain of the adventitious trappings of humour or emotion, of verbal grace or ornament, a kind of bleak beauty. He once maintained in a Cambridge smoking room that if you assumed the truth of any one untrue proposition you could deduce from it, by valid reasoning, any other untrue proposition you pleased. The challenge was taken up. "Very well, then, let us assume that two and two make five. Will you please prove that you are the Pope?" "Nothing easier," said Russel, "two and two make five; but two and two make four; therefore, five equals four; subtract three from each side and you have two equals one; now the Pope and I are two, therefore, the Pope and I are one. Q.E.D."

But if the gods gave to Russel an undue allowance of brains, they gave him a skin too few. The injustices and the stupidities of the world, man's age-long cruelty to his fellow men, things which cause a passing thrill of horror or indignation in you or me, cut him like a knife; and the cut goes deep, so deep that in a sense it never heals. Hence his cynicism, grown as the crab grows its shell, to protect the sensitive organism beneath. And so my second legend is of Russel during the darkes days of the war, when a step was heard along a corridor in the small hours of the night, to and fro, to and fro, as of a man sleepless from toothache. It was Russel, half dressed, suffering not from tooth-ache but with the pass and suffering of mankind. "I was only hinking," he said, "what a terrible place the world is."

CITIZENS OF TO-MORROW.

Mr. Russel has just started a school at Telegraph House, near Petersfield in Sussex, where a group of children are to grow to manhood and womanhood under the guidance of Russel and his wife, freed alike from superstition and from fear, without prejudices, ashamed neither of their reason nor of their passions, fit citizens for the new social order. It was to commemorate this concrete endeavour the fruit of all that Russel has taught and stood for, that I set out to praise him in this article. And now you will see, what I saw at the beginning, how impossible a task it is; that it needs a book and not an article fitly to praise Bertrand Russel. Russel.

It was in to early days of the war that I first met him. I had read and admired his philosophy before that; I had even purloined some of his ideas and introduced them surreptitiously into examination papers, but it was the war that brought him out of his academic shell and turned his attention from the central verities to suffering mankind. I was pondering in those days the answer to that question with which in its crudest form so many were confronted at tribunals, "What would you do if a German attacked your mother with a bayonet" or, to put it more generally, what should be the correct Pacifist attitude in the face of an invasion of Britain by a hostile German army? Was there any alternative to armed resistence, and if so, what?

THE COMMONSENSE OF PACIFISM.

It was in a forgotten pamphlet of Russell's, "Justice In War Time," that I found the answer. Here was an imaginative picture of what might be expected to occur in the event of the hostile invasion of a country pledged to non-resistance, but pledged also to non-co-operation with the invaders. The sequence of events was carefully thought out, the shooting of a few officials as an example to the rest, the failure of the example, the impossibility of imprisoning or slaughtering a population of fifty millions, the difficulty of raising a revenue or of enforcing orders, the growth of sentiment hostile to the unprovoked and unresisted aggression in the invading country, the gradual collapse of the whole attempt. The demonstration convinced me that Pacifism was not merely a sentimental creed incapable of practical application, but the plainest and most incontrovertible commonsense. Only, said Russel, to carry out such a policy consistently and effectively, you must have discipline, resolution and courage. But these are the very qualities which are squandered so needlessly on the field of battle. Why, then, should they be lacking for an experiment in Pacifism?

For his speeches and writings against the War Russel was dismissed from his Fellowship at Cambridge, and shortly afterwards imprisoned. Out of his imprisonment came what is to my mind his greatest book, "Principles of Social Reconstruction." It is one of the few big books produced by the war. With argument epigram and invective he attacks the hypocrisies of the generation that made the war. "In England men were sent to prison in recent years for expressing disagreement with the Christian religion or agreement with the teaching of Christ;" the British system of divorce "rests upon the assumption that adultery is sin, and that when this sin has been committed by one party to the marriage the other is entitled to divorce, if he is rich;" the State punishes with impartial rigour both those who kill their compatriots and those who refuse to kill foreigners;" with these and a host of similar phrases he pricks the bubble of convention and complacency which society pretentiously terms its morals.

But the book is constructive rather than destructive; in passages of moving eloquence it pleads for a new outlook in social and international affairs, an outlook guided by knowledge and inspired by love. "Neither love without knowledge nor knowledge without love can produce a good life." Like a recurrent motif this text runs through all Russell's work. That men may have knowledge they must learn to think, and that they may learn to think they must be freed from the fear of thought. Men fear thought, he tells us in a famous passage, more than they fear anything in the world:

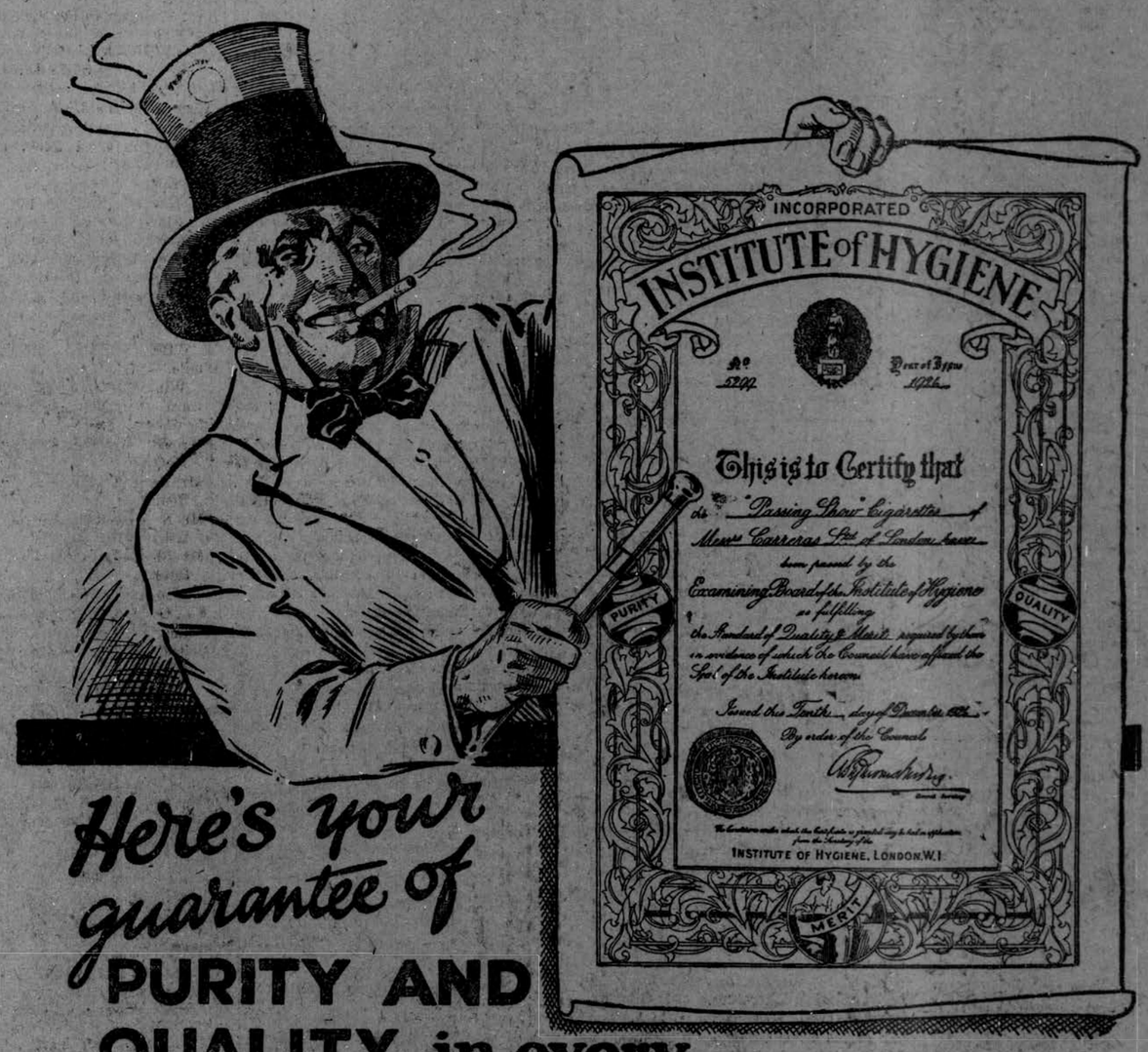
"More than ruin, more even than death. Thought is subversive and revolutionary, destructive and terrible, though is merciless to privilege, established institutions, and comfortable habits; thought is anarchic and lawless, indifferent to authority, careless of the well-tried wisdom of the ages. Thought looks into the pit of hell and is not afraid. It sees man, a feeble speck, surrounded by unfathomable depths of silence; yet it bears itself proudly, as unmoved as if it were lord of the univese. Thought is great and swift and free, the light of the world, and the chief glory of man."

THE CREATIVE IMPULSE.

It is in "Principles of Social Reconstruction" that Russell first drew the distinction between creative and possessive impulses, which colours the whole of his social philosophy and leads us to the second element in his conception of the good life, love. For Russel the origin of all human activity is to be found in impulse; it is at the behest of certain impulse that people do what they do, rather than to achieve certain objects of desire; they are moved by a push from behind rather than drawn by a pull from in front. Russel is thus led to a criticism of Marxist Socialism on psychological grounds. Under the influence of economics a theory has grown up that what most men desire is wealth, and that this desire will be found in the ultimate analysis to be mainspring of social change. The theory that men desire money, or as it is sometimes put, economic power, is made to appear plausible, first, because many people do in fact falsely believe that they are inpired by this desire; and, secondly, by the fact of excessive poverty which makes people think that money is a cure for ills. For all that belief is a delusion; the energetic men who make large fortunes seldom desire the actual money; what they require is the sense of power through contest and the joy of successful activity. It is the impulse to power and the impulse to creative activity which make men milliaires. Russel proceeds to show how impulses wrongly directed lead to war, to oppression, to possessiveness, to dress domination, in a word to all our social evils. It is by changing men's impulses, then, that we are to bring about a better order of society, and the change, should aim at substituting creative for possessive impulses as the dominating force in human life.

KNOWLEDGE AND LOVE.

Possessive impulses lie at the basis of marriage and of property, and their distinguishing characteristic is that their satisfaction in one person precludes their satisfaction by the same object in another. If I own a piece of furniture you cannot own it; therefore, the more I live according to my possessive impulses the more willi I come into conflict with and, if I am successful in the conflict, thwart yours. The satisfaction of creative impulses, however, does not impede the satisfaction of others. If I write a piece of music or enjoy a spring morning, it does not prevent you from doing the same. Nationalism is an expression of the possessive, the love of mankind as a whole of the creative impulse. Thus, when Russel speaks of knowledge guided by love, he means not that kind of love which springs from possessive impulses, but love which is creative. This doctrine, which runs through all Russell's later books, arms him with a weapon for his attacks on existing institutions and constitutes his most original contribution to Socialist thought.—"The New Leader."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GOOD DAY FOR BACKERS.

NOTABLE REVERSALS IN FORM

MONDAY'S RACES AT MAHALUXMI.

Race-goers have had a busy week of racing. Monday's meeting gave backers a chance to recoup a part of the losses sustained at previous meetings, but while some well backed horses scored there were a few upsets. Free From Care carried Mr. Wadia's colours to the fore in the chief event of the day, but the stable failed to pull off the expected double as Cul-de-Sac was beaten in the Sandown Plate.

McQuade and C. Hoyt had most to do among the jockeys, each steering a double. The Arab jockey, Obaid, was again astride a winner and is fast attaining popularity with owners. His handling of Gog was masterly and there is no doubt that he is a capable horseman.

There were some notable instances of reversal of form. Gog left his previous form behind to win very comfortably yesterday. His last running needs some explanation. Surely a change of riders could not have made such a world of difference.

Sultan Beg also won in a fashion which his most recent running hardly warranted. Easton certainly got the best out of him, but he did not get as kindly for Townsend the other day.

Backers made a good beginning when dealing with the opening race of the day, for Roulette a joint favourite with Saifulzaman, duly obliged with C. Hoyt in the saddle. This was the grey's first success in Mr. Eve's colours and the manner of his victory yesterday suggests that he will be seen to advantage again. Noman was again destined to play a minor role and Avar a new-comer who displayed a fine turn of speed was the third horse home.

God won the Prongs Plate, Division II for Mr. Alwan Umar in easy fashion. His running yesterday was in direct contrast to his performance in the Baulkeshwar Plate, Division II, when starting a warm favourite with Barnett in the saddle he failed to figure on the map. Obeid gave him every assistance and he had no difficulty in accounting for Khalil Beg and seventeen others. White Silk, the favourite ran a poor sort of race hardly in keeping with the excellent form he has been showing on the track.

A point longer in the odds than Sabiq Mr. Taha's Savage secured the honours in Division II of the Delhi Plate for which twelve donned silk. Spackmann rode the winner with sound judgment and waited while Hawad and Weldon made the pace. Both the pacemakers were tired horses up the straights and Savage went on to score very comfortably from Hazal and Roman, both late on the scene.

The horses engaged in the Newcastle Plate were not a gay lot and in a slow run race Glen Tree out pointed Pursued. Mr. Heath's Bentoi attracted the bulk of public money, but failed to take a hand in the fighting.

A change of jockeyship had the desired effect on Sultan Beg's running in the Delhi Plate. Mr. Rehman's smart Chestnut trounced a useful lot of runners in summary fashion improving remarkably on a recent display. A week ago when well fancied he was badly beaten in the Marine Lines Plate Division I, but yesterday he went gamely for Easton and easily dealt with the late challenge of Safety and Mooltan. Shamsuzzaman cannot stay and he was again out of it when it came to serious racing.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's Free From Care gave an impressive display in taking the valuable Ascot Plate from smart opposition McQuade was seen to advantage on the winner. He had the son of Argosy always within striking distance of the leaders and taking the lead off Krishna Kumari a furlong from home went on to win with ease. Trajanus and Tristan disputed the minor placing the former getting their first by a neck.

That Eltonian has found his best form again he demonstrated when he recorded another run away victory in the Sandown Plate. Backers were ready to accept a short price about Cul-de-Sac in the hope that Molony would complete a double. Mr. Wadia's gelding could not quite get the speed of the long standing son of Torloisk. Taalat Bey displaced Celadon from a placing, finishing with useful late effort.

In a keep finish for the Tigris Plate Mijrin just got home by a head from Silver Thrush a head also separating Mr. Heath's grey from Maneck Beg. A feature of the race was the remarkable display of the winner who encountered trouble early and whipped in until the turn into the home stretch. From this point he fairly flew and exhausted Maneck Beg to win. Best backed here Jodi ran a great race and at one time looked like landing the spoils.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1926, once 7 lbs.; twice 12 lbs.; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr Eve's ROULETTE, 7-9, C Hoyt .. 1
Mr R H Gahagan's NOMAN, 8-9, Bowley 2
Mr Mahomed Jeweser's AVAR, 8-11, Obaid 3
Mr N Ardeshir and Aga Cumberally's Saifulzaman, 8-11, Easton 4

Also ran:—Ghurfa 9-4, Harcef 8-11, Abu-ul-Fatooh 8-11, Rajeb 8|10, Vibgyor 8|6, Roumania 8|10, Chaldeen 8-9, Falfool 8-6, Wazir 8-4, Akra 8|4 (cd 8|5), Rockfeller 8-4, Ganay 8-4, Lucky Boy 7-12 and Murtaban 7-9.

Not run:—Mukden 9-2, Gentle Prince 8-13 and Walida 8|10.

The race:—A fair start. Lucky Boy led for a furlong, then Roumania made the running from Vibgyor, Wazir, Avar, Noman and Ghurfa. Nearing the half mile stage the order was Roumania, Vibgyor, Avar, Noman, Ghurfa and Roulette. There was no change in this order until well into the straight where Noman drew out. Roulette challenged and overhauling Noman won easily. Avar lasted out third in front of Saifulzaman.

Won by 2 lengths, 2 1|2 lengths 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 51 4|5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41; Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 24 and Rs. 25-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20-8; Places Rs. 9, Rs. 11 and Rs. 17-8.

Favourites:—Roulette and Saifulzaman.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1926, once 7 lbs.; twice 12 lbs.; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr Alwan Umar's GOG, 9-2, Obaid .. 1
Mr Ebrahim Sulleman's KHALIL BEG, 8-11, Perkins 2
Mr Ayub Asad's BAIG, 9-2, Bowley .. 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Waterloo II, 8-10, Herbert 4

Also ran:—Bahadorjung 9-3, Saad Salaam 9-2, Kurvir 8-11, Tientsin 8-11, Apples 8-11, Roi de Lair 8-11, White Silk 8-11, Garibaldi 8-11, Mooharib 8-10, Namoos 8-10, Maroosh 8-4, Taffah 8-4, Aradin 8-4 and Royal 8-2.

Not run:—Golden Ball 8-5, Hamid Beg 8-4 and Demisk 8-4.

The race:—On settling down Apples set the pace to Waterloo, Mooharib, Royal and Baig. Gog and Khalil Beg raced handy with Bahadorjung last. Nearing the half mile Waterloo took command and led into the straight. Gog shot out opposite the stands and easily kept Khalil Beg at bay. Baig beat Waterloo out of place.

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 1|2 length, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 51 3|5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 99-8; Places Rs. 29-8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 50-8; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18.

Favourites:—White Silk and Khalil Beg.

Winner trained by Syed Salen.

THE DELHI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr A R Taha's SAVAGE, 9-4, Spackman 1
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's HAZAL, 8-5, Townsend 2
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's ROMAN, 7-12, Rankin 3
Mr Ahmed Shelash's Azedin, 8-11, Khalil 4

Also ran:—Sabiq 9-1, Amood 8-10, Weldon 8-6, Hawad 8-3, Ferozeshah 8-2, Amanra 8-0, Hongkong 7-11 and Sannayet 7-7 (cd 7-8).

All ran.

The race:—Weldon was the smartest away. Hawad soon came to the front followed by Weldon, Azedin, Amood and Ferozeshah. Past the sixth furlong Hawad and Weldon raced well ahead of Azedin, Ferozeshah and Amood. Sabiq and Savage brought up the others. They made for home in this order. Weldon headed Hawad at the head of the straight and looked a winner. Savage came up strong and passed them all to win comfortably. Hazal travelled very fast near home, but failed to catch the winner.

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 1|2 length, neck.

Time:—2 mins. 7 2|5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45; Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 82 and Rs. 41.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24-8; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 37 and Rs. 23.

Favourite:—Sabiq.

Winner trained by Abdul Wahid.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1 1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class II which have not won a race after January 1st, 1927, and all horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr Eve's GLEN TREE, 8-8, C Hoyt.. 1
Mr John's PURSUED, 9-0, Burn 2
Mr R H Gahagan's STORMONT, 8-0 (cd 8-1), G Smith 3
Mr L H Hewitt's Headstrong, 7-9, Rosen 4

Also ran:—Golden Wattle 8-7, Gangasagar 8-2, Theona 7-12, Bentoi 7-12, Meena 7-8 and Dickybird 7-0 (cd 7-1).

All ran.

The race:—Gangasagar gave trouble and delayed the start. He was eventually left. Stormont went to the front followed by Golden Wattle, Bentoi, Meena and Pursued. The sixth furlong saw Stormont well ahead of Golden Wattle; Bentoi and Pursued coming next. Glen Tree was handy. Theona was hopelessly out of it at this stage. Stormont weakened as they entered the straight. Pursued moved up on the rails. Glen Tree challenged and collaring Pursued won easily.

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 1 1|2 lengths, 3|4 length.

Time:—2 mins. 9 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 49-8; Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 62.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21; Places Rs. 8, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 21-8.

Favourite:—Bentoi.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE DELHI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr Khadavi A Rehman's SULTAN BEG, 8-12, Easton 1
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's SAFETY, 8-7, Townsend 2
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's MOOLTAN, 9-3, Bowley 3
Mr Eve's Mozan, 9-7, C Hoyt 4

Also ran:—France 9-2, Shamsuzzaman 8-13, Dhidha'a 8-7 (cd 8-9), Salonic 8-5, Cheerio 8-4, White Cross 8-3, Humorous 8|3, Ahyid 8-2, Cossack 7-13 (cd 8-1) and Shapoor 7-9.

All ran.

The race:—Shamsuzzaman led from Salonic, Ahyid, Humorous and Mozan. After the sixth furlong, Salonic joined Shamsuzzaman and the pair raced in front of Cossack, Humorous and Mozan. They swung round in this order. Opposite the second enclosure Sultan Beg drew out and went away to win as he liked. Mooltan and Safety finished strong.

Won by 2 lengths, head, 1|2 length.

Time:—2 mins. 7 4|5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 60-8; Places Rs. 27-8, Rs. 76 and Rs. 27-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 37-8 and Rs. 14.

Favourite:—Humorous.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in Classes I and II.

Mr C N Wadia's FREE FROM CARE, 8-0, H McQuade 1
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's KRISHNAKUMARI, 8-4, G Smith 2
Mr Shantidas Askuran's TRAJANUS, 8-9, Bowley 3
Messrs Heath and W Bird's Tristan, 7-11 (cd 8-0), Obaid 4

Also ran:—School Boy 9-7, French Briar 9-4, Melesigenes 9-2, Good Canlas 9-1, Candle Hill 8-13, Fun of the Fayre 8-12, Chrysolite 8-8, Iron Guard 8-0, Ad Dominum 7-10 (cd 7-12), Racha Piari 6-12 (cd 7-3) and Four Square 7-7.

All ran.

The race:—Fun of the Fayre was the last to leave the gate. Iron Guard quickly settled down with the lead in front of Krishnakumari, Four Square, Melesigenes, Free From Care and Chrysolite, Trajanus led the others. Past "six" Iron Guard and Krishnakumari were well ahead of Four Square, Free From Care and Chrysolite. Nearing the bend Free From Care moved up and took charge at the head of the straight. Krishnakumari tried hard to get on terms, but Free From Care was too good. Trajanus and Tristan finished well.

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 1 1|2 lengths, neck.

Time:—1 min. 54 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36; Places Rs. 26, Rs. 67 and Rs. 73.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18-8; Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 29 and Rs. 31-8.

Favourite:—Free From Care.

Winner trained by Major A W Molony.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr Vivian's ELTONIAN, 9-4, Townsend 1
Mr C N Wadia's CUL DE SAC, 8-0, McQuade 2
Mr Eve's TALAAT BEY, 8-11, C Hoyt & Messrs Heath and W Bird's Celadon, 7-11, Ashwood 4

Also ran:—Pack Up 8-8, Brasidas 8-1, Henrietta 7-10, P's and Q's 7-8 and Nougat 7-3.

All ran.

The race:—Nougat moved out slowly. Eltonian immediately dashing to the front followed by Brasidas, P's and Q's, Cul de Sac and Celadon. There was hardly any change in this order until they made for home. Cul de Sac attempted to get on terms, but Eltonian kept going and won comfortably. Talaat Bey finished late.

Won by 3|4 length, 1|2 length, 1|2 length.

Time:—1 min. 13 2|5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 124; Places Rs. 30-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 18-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 68; Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8.

Favourite:—Cul de Sac.

Winner trained by E S Godfrey.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr E H Ghazala's MIJRIN, 7-5, H McQuade 1
Mr Heath's SILVER THRUSH, 8-1, Obaid 2
Mr N Ardeshir's MANECK BEG, 8-0, Ashwood 3
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Jodi, 9-0, Burn 4

Also ran:—Dilawar 9-4, Arab Prince 8-1, O'Brien 7-12, Arabian Star 7-4, Red Prince 7-9, Najian 7|8, Some Surprise 7|6, Selman 7|3 and Crown 7|0.

All ran.

The race:—Selman was the first to break the line and led for a space. Then Najian took on the running followed by Arab Prince, Jodi, Silver Thrush and Maneck Beg. Mijrin tailed off the field. As they made for home Najian retired. Maneck Beg took charge here and appeared a winner. Silver Thrush collared him opposite the stands, but failed to hold the fast finishing Mijrin who snatched the verdict by a head.

Won by a head, head, 1 length.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 146-8; Places Rs. 35, Rs. 26 and Rs. 40.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 92-8; Places Rs. 28, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 18.

Favourite:—Jodi.

Winner trained by R. Swedani.

CALCUTTA RACES

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

THE RONALDSHAY CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's QUINCY, 9-7, A C Walker 1
Mr V Rosenthal's WOOER, 9-0, Hutchins 2
Mr A A Bowe's CLOUGHANE, 8-0 Baufour 3
H H Maharaja of Mysore's Affable, 9-7, Howell 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35-8; Places Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 17-8.

Betting:—2 Quiney, Wooer, Cloughane and Affable.

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Raikut of Baikunthapur's GAY BENGAL, 7-0 (cd 7-6), Meekings 1
Mr J C Galstaun's OX TROT, 7-12, A C Walker 2
Miss M Prohit's GOLDEN TRACE, 8-5, Parker 3
Mr Pannick's Harvest Star, 9-0, L Brown 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 92-8; Places Rs. 34 and Rs. 12.

Betting:—2 Dark Orient, 4 Ox Trot, 6 Gay Bengal, Golden Trace and Bonnie Lad, 7 Heron, and 8 Harvest Star.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr H G Gregson's LOUVARISSA, 9-5, Hutchins 1
Mr A Curlender's CORHALI, 8-9, Bond 2
Mr Pannick's GAUNTLET, 9-1, L Brown 3
Mr N Begmahomed's Bright Bird II, 8-4, Howell 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 94-8; Places Rs. 37, Rs. 32-8 and Rs. 30-8.

Betting:—4 Gauntlet, Tab and Bright Bird II, 5 Louvarissa, Polecat and Roseat Air, 6 Belany, 7 Ormiston and Corhali, and 8 Chariot.

THE AVENUE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr A Curlender's THE LITTLE CORPORAL, 8-11, Bond 1
Mr Pannick's DANDALOO, 8-12, L Brown 2
Mr A Mc D Eddi's JANINE, 8-0, Parker 3
Mr N N Roy's Rock, 8-0 (cd 8-1), Rylands 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 72-8; Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13-8.

Betting:—3 to 2 Dandaloo, 2 Janine, 5 Gadget, 6 The Little Corporal and Geraint, 7 Italian Port, and 8 Hills of Rome and Rock Honey.

THE AVENUE PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr E Dee's MAYTOI, 8-4, Cooper .. 1
Raja of Parlakimedi's DAWN OF HOPE, 9-0, Hutchins 2
Mr T E Corrie's BAULKING, 8-1, L Brown 3
Miss M Prophit's Summertime, 8-3, Parker 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48-8; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 54-8 and Rs. 17-8.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Summertime, 3 Baulking, 4 Maytoi, 6 Philippa of Hainault, Hearty and Work of Art, and 7 Dawn of Hope, Rosemeen and Starshot.

THE HOLLY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Nawabzada Abdul Karim Khan's ELKIE, 8-1, Parker 1
Messrs Burn and Holiness Johnson's STONESTOWN, 7-12, Murch 2
Mr G P Mackenzie's BLACK ACRE, 9-0, Riley 3
Mr H K Dey's Fanos, 8-11, Ringstead 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 107-8; Places Rs. 31-8, Rs. 31 and Rs. 22-8.

Betting:—4 Flying Fun, 5 Black Acre, 6 Stonestown, 7 Desmond Belle, 8 Fanos, Elkie, Bramhope and Johndam, and 10 and 15 the others.

THE INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL.—Distance about 3 miles.

Mr C J H Bolton's RICH PAIRE, 10-13, Jackson 1
Capt E L Turner's LLYN EIGIAN, 10-12, Capt Sassoon 2
Mr R C Pollard's FOLLY II, 10-0 (cd 10-1), Owner 3
Mr J D Scott's Honolulu, 11-4, Capt Newill 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 70; Places Rs. 2-8, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 45.

Betting:—2 Librarian, 5 Rich Paire, 6 More Sanity, Kilbuck and Llyn Eigian, 7 Honolulu, 8 Folly II, and 20 the others.

Only above four finished the course, all others falling.

THE AVENUE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr A A R Copi's KILLNA, 8-4, Edwards 1
Mr H K Dey's SIR STINGO, 8-9, Ringstead 2
Mr Pannick's BUCHANAN, 8-1, L Brown 3
Mr W Leslie's Arran Rose, 8-13, Hutchins 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36-8; Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 16-8.

Betting:—2 Killna and Buchanan, 4 Arran Rose, 5 Kirndance, 8 Last House, Sir Stingo and Disarmed, and 10 Dandelabra, Yrisshe and King Heron.

MADRAS RACES.

POET'S DREAM WINS GOVERNOR'S CUP.

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

STEWARDS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Shelranke's LUXMI, 9-1, Fornes .. 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's KING PLUTO 8-8, Clarke 2
Mr. Murphy's BRACE QUEEN, 8-8, Harding 3
Mr. Patel's STEEL BLUE, 8-10 Barber 4

Tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 15 and Rs. 19 for places.

KUT PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Major Whitton's DAOUDBEG, 8-5, S. Black 1*
Mr. Hyderall's GAFFI, 8-6, Burgess 1*

*Dead heat.

Mr. Nugent Grant's FOX TROT, 7-2, 3

Tote paid Rs. 31 on Daoudbeg; Rs. 93 on Gaffi to win; and Rs. 29 on Daoudbeg, Rs. 46 on Gaffi and Rs. 61 on Fox Trot for places.

BAHREIN PLATE.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Mr. Abdulla Mana's SANNAM, 9-0, Barber 1
Mr. Xavier's SAMMARMAD, 7-12, Walker 2
Mr. Sheth's ASHROFF, 7-12, Jones .. 3
Mr. Hatum Chafchir's KLETITOR, 8-3 Burgess 4

Tote paid Rs. 23 for win; Rs. 12 and Rs. 12 for places.

GOVERNOR'S CUP.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's POET'S DREAM, 9-0, Clarke 1
Maharaja of Venkatagiri's RED-COCKADE, 7-13, H. Black 2
Maharaja of Venkatagiri's RECOMPENSE, 8-5, S. Black 3
Mrs. Kerman's LENTLOVE, 8-1, Sieley 4

Tote paid Rs. 103 for win; Rs. 37, Rs. 22 and Rs. 17 for places.

CEYLON CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's FIREAWAY, 7-11, Clarke 1
Sir Ismail Sait's PEG ANTHONY, 7-6 Barber 2
Mr. Murphy's LASTWORD, 9-3, Harding 3
Mr Venkatnarayan Rao's FLORAL DANCE, 9-0, Duckenfield 3

Tote paid Rs. 59 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 26 and Rs. 16 for places.

GALLOWAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Abbas' MUSAL, 9-0, Burgess 1
Mr. Syed Rashid's JOSIMOS, 7-9, Sieley 2
Messrs. Essaji and Bird's THE EAGLE 7-12, H. Black 3
Mr. Sheth's MAHDOOR, 9-6, Barber .. 4

Tote paid Rs. 43 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 41 and Rs. 29 for places.

KONEGAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Xavier's OSBOURNE, 7-11, Easley 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHEWANTI, 7-0, Duckenfield 2
Raja of Sivaganga's CRIADIOLO, 7-0, S. Black 3
Mr. Godse's JAYADEVI, 8-4, Roberts 4

Tote paid Rs. 88 for win; Rs. 26, Rs. 21 and Rs. 24 for places.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO DAY.

The Geid Mohur Mills Ltd., Extraordinary general meeting, Chartered Bank Building, 3-55 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, at 6-30 p.m. Nasoutra and Duby Dancers of International Repute. At 9-30 p.m. Forbes Russell Comedy Co., in "Facing the Music"

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

Final M.B.B.S. Examination Results p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5.

H. E. the Governor opens the B. B. and C. I. Railway's Electric Service, Mahalaxmi Station, 10-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 7.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails sail at 1 p.m., connecting s.s. "Maloja" at Aden.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Members of the Special Jury summoned for the fifth Sessions of 1927 and classified in Groups A and B are required to attend at the Sessions Court on the 2nd floor on Thursday morning, the 5th January, 1928 at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

FORT CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The first Fort Co-operative Conference will be held at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 7th instant at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O Mail steamer "Ranchi" with Mails from London of the 29th ultimo left Marseilles at noon on the 31st ultimo.

The B. I. s.s. "Mancia" which left Bombay on the 19th ultimo left Port Said on the morning of the 31st idem.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Moolta" arrived London on Saturday, the 31st ultimo.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagawad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

KARLEKAR GRAND CIRCUS.

The above circus has been drawing crowded houses for their remarkable performances at Nana's Chowk, Grant Road. The circus has got the largest manageries of wild animals which are tastefully controlled by Prof. Shankerrao Lahane. The Jenkins family do very excellent work and deserve credit.

LATEST NEWS.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 2.

Kimberley.—Speaking at the eighth session of the South African Indian Congress, Chairman J. W. Godfrey, Advocate, said that after they had accepted the Indo-Unions Agreement and just as they conformed their minds to the enjoyment of the sweet atmosphere of political, commercial and social progress and upliftment, they were rudely shaken by the launching of the Liquor Bill by Minister Roos, which, if passed into law, would mean the dismissal of thousands of Indians from their legitimate employment.

Continuing, Mr. Godfrey said if this Bill went through with the objectionable clauses, then they claimed the right to withdraw their acquiescence in the Agreement for they would then have a definite proof that the Union Government had itself regarded it as a scrap of paper of no importance whatsoever. As the result of hard work by the Agent-General, Mr. Sastri, they learnt he had decided to deal with the question of education before all things. The Chairman concluding read a message from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Mr. Sastri was among those present.—Reuter.

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

The Associated Press understands that invitations have been issued to various political and communal parties in India on behalf of the Congress to meet together in order to decide the future Constitution for India.

and BUSINESS

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3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1928.

THE BOYCOTT TELLS.

The Indian National Congress, the All-India Muslim League, the National Liberal Federation, the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha and the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress having all unanimously passed resolutions completely boycotting the Simon Commission, the nation's final verdict may be said to have been given in unambiguous terms against the Commission. About the verdict of the Congress nobody had any doubt, but till the other All-India institutions actually met and recorded their opinions, the vested interests clung to the hope that either the Liberals or the Muslims or both would at least weaken in their resolve to boycott the Commission. They therefore desperately strove to decoy the Muslims from the Hindus and the Liberals from the Congressmen. But that hope is now laid at rest. The effect of a united front on the vested interests can be seen in the change that has suddenly come over a typical Anglo-Indian paper like the "Times of India." Till the other day that paper alternately ridiculed and threatened "those boycotters" among the Liberals and Muslims. But finding them to be of much sterner stuff than it expected and finding, too, the whole country behind them, the paper has suddenly turned round and in a three-column ponderous leading article in its Monday's issue tries to placate the Liberals with gushing praise of their "reasonableness", "sobriety", "weight", "responsibility", and the like. It has suddenly shifted its ground now and artfully admits that the Commission is very defective and that there is some sense after all in the Liberals' opposition to it. It says about the Commission: "Nothing can be said in justification for the manner in which it was appointed and to a lesser extent of the method on which it was constituted." As regards the Commissioners themselves, the paper now remarks: "It is a plain fact that the members, other than the Chairman and Lord Burnham, do not—to put it mildly—belong to the first flight in British politics. There is sting in that fact." It is only one of the stings. After these significant admissions, the paper proceeds to say of the Liberals: "The Commission as constituted does not inspire the confidence of men whom any intelligent Government must strive to carry with it when it approaches the question of the Indian constitution. When publicists of the weight, sobriety and responsibility of Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and those for whom they speak, feel impelled by the strength of feelings to go not into political outlawry but into political abstention, even if we do not agree with them, even if we are not convinced of their arguments, we must seek a path of agreement or compromise with them. These are men whose services in anxious times give them an unanswerable claim to be considered by the State; if we cannot carry such men with us, then there is too much reason to believe that our work will be in vain.....They are reasonable men; and if we cannot convince them—we have failed to convince them—then every effort must be made to find a path of agreement."

How the Liberals themselves will regard these belated admissions and the left-handed compliments to them we need not speculate. We are sure, however, that the Liberals will not fail to see the thin end of the wedge and that as a body they will not fail to resent being regarded as the most willing to be tempted. And what after all is the bait? The right course, according to the "Times of India", is "for Sir John Simon to come out alone this cold weather; to take stock of the situation and then to advise Parliament, with this vivid experience of the best methods of enquiry." At the same time our contemporary appeals to the Liberals "frankly to recognise the necessity of a Parliamentary Commission to represent the Parliamentary authority of Britain and to concentrate on the constitution of a corresponding body to work it in India and to define the status and functions of such a body." Sir John Simon is welcome to come and go whenever he pleases and make any suggestions to Parliament he likes to revise the present proposals. With Sir Chimanlal Setalvad the whole country would say: "If fresh proposals or modifications are made we are prepared to consider them with an open mind", just as the country considered the present proposals with an open mind. But now the next step lies with Parliament. As Mr. Jinnah observes, "a constitutional war has been declared on Great Britain. The negotiations for settlement will not come from our side. Let the Government sue for peace." The Liberals, the Muslims and Congressmen have all made their demands clear enough to those who mean to listen to reason. The resolution of the Liberal Federation explicitly demands the "right of the Indian people to participate on equal terms in framing the future constitution of the country." Whether the equality of status is to be achieved by including equal number of Indians in the Commission or by giving the Committee of the Central Legislature equal powers with the Commission in every respect is a question of detail, but the equality of power must be there as the minimum. The Liberals are not prepared to accept a fraudulent interpretation of the Preamble of the Government of India Act that would deprive them of the right of self-determination they demand.

If the Muslim League has not specifically referred to equality of status, it is only because there are many among the Muslims who want much more than equal powers. This point was made absolutely clear by Sir Ali Imam while moving the boycott resolution. He said: "The resolution has been purposely drawn in terms which would be acceptable to all parties, to those who denied any voice to Parliament, to those who stood for a Round Table Conference, and to those like him who would have been satisfied with Indian membership of the Commission. The resolution will meet with the wishes of all those who have not only any respect, but have the necessary patriotism to assert that self-respect and demand without hesitation we want participation on equal terms in the framing of the constitution that is to be the future of India." When at this stage Mr. Jinnah suggested that this was the minimum, Sir Ali Imam replied, "yes, that is our minimum." "We Indians to-day", he added, "assert our right to be treated within the Empire as equal partners." The Congress demand for a Round Table Conference is an old one and cannot be made more explicit. The least common measure of all the demands is equal power to Indians. Negotiations for a settlement on these terms, as Mr. Jinnah says, should come from the Government side. Meanwhile we whole heartedly agree with the latest opinion of the "Times of India", which remarks: "The broad fact remains that the Commission as constituted.....does not command the degree of confidence necessary to make its work fruitful, nor its recommendations, whatever they may be, acceptable. True statesmanship does not lie in doggedly adhering to a path which, whether it is right or wrong, does not lead to the goal." Even belated wisdom is better than no wisdom. The boycott has begun to tell, after all.

WELCOME MOVE.

The first annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce held on Saturday at Madras bore abundant testimony in its proceedings to the realisation by Indian businessmen of the value and urgency of joint deliberation, of active consultation for the preservation and promotion of their interests. European merchants in India have already advanced a good deal in the direction of constructive consolidated efforts for the safeguarding of their own interests and the Associated European Chamber of Commerce is able to pronounce with authority as representing the consensus of views of the various provincial European Chambers of Commerce, on matters affecting the rights and interests of the foreign business community in this country. Indian businessmen have been late in the field in embarking upon similar constructive activity, but they have already made much leeway. The idea of transforming the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress into a Federation was enthusiastically received by the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Associations in various parts of the country. As Sir Dinshaw Petit, the President of the Madras session of the Federation, pointed out, eleven Chambers and thirteen Associations have joined the Federation during 1927. It has increased its influence and prestige by joining the International Chamber of Commerce as an Organisation Member. This contact with a world-wide organisation of business interests should prove of great utility to Indian traders and industrialists.

On all the important questions which engaged the attention of the Government of India and the Indian business world, questions like the exchange ratio, protection to the cotton textile industry and the question of the Reserve Bank, the various Indian Chambers of Commerce recorded their considered views from time to time during the keen controversies all these matters evoked. We hope now that the Federation has come into existence, it would be possible for this all-India body for the safe-guarding of the interests of Indian businessmen to appoint a permament Economic Sub-Committee to thresh out all controversial problems affecting the progress of Indian industry and commerce. The Sub-Committee's reports will naturally carry a great weight as studied and authoritative pronouncements and will have a great educative effect in India. There is another suggestion we would like to make to the Executive of the Federation. It has decided to publish a Year Book. It is an excellent idea, but we hope the Federation will issue editions in the important vernaculars of India of such a Year book. A very large number of business men in this country, we need hardly point out to the Federation authorities, are literate only in the vernacular.

STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

CROSS CURRENTS AND COMPLEX PROBLEM.

(BY M. K. ACHARYA, M. L. A.)

VI.*

Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white radiance of eternity.

Though geographically well marked out from the rest of Asia by land and sea boundaries, India has always been characterised by a great many diversities—climatic, economic, linguistic, and possibly even ethnic. India politically has always been a conglomeration of several states owning allegiance, only now and again in the past, to some strong imperial power. The great unity that in spite of these diversities had held Hindu India together was 'Cultural.' The Hindu religion has always been universal and many-sided affording various paths of worship, of spiritual discipline and realisation to people of varied temperaments and qualifications; it has always preached the supreme truth of the One in and through the Many. This had helped Hindu India to develop and expand and to bear the torch of universal religion and culture all over the world as known during past millenniums. Thus the Barbaras (Babals), and Yavanas (Yonas), two maritime tribes, together with, in all probability, the neighbouring Dravidas or Damidas, went westwards and colonised Babal-Yona (Babylon); they went further west into Assyria, Arabia, and Egypt, and as far as the later Ionic Isles of Greece. Likewise the Dravida tribes who originally inhabited the South-western part of India north of Konkan and South of Sindh, spread over the whole of South India and then migrated far to the East as far as Malaya and the islands of the Pacific Archipilago. Were Greece and Rome, not to say the modern nations of Europe, then in existence at all? That however is a different question. For our present purpose it is enough to note that the people of the mainland of India had been dominated and held together by the bonds of Dharmic or Cultural unity dating from 8000 or 7000 B.C. at the latest; while politically and linguistically the country was divided into a number of states. Sanskrit was never, as is often wrongly supposed, a spoken language of the people anywhere in ancient India. A number of Prakrits or natural dialects were spoken from some of which, e.g., Sanskrit in the North and Tamil in the South developed themselves into huge and noble literatures. These tribal, linguistic, and political diversities, like all things in the world, had both their advantages and disadvantages. In course of time, the original affinities were forgotten; and linguistic and political differences became great barriers to national unity. During the past 900 years again, in the Mahomedan and British periods with the advent of new languages, and new political and religious formulae, the old distinctions became still more keenly actuated. The conclusions and theories of superficial Orientalists have come to magnify these into insuperable obstacles in the way of national unity. During the past few decades the diversities noted above have not a little successfully been exploited by the enemies of Indian Swaraj. Thus have several cross-currents been set into play impeding the even and onward course of the national movement.

HINDU-MUSLIM DIFFERENCES.

Of these cross-currents the most formi-

(Continued on Page 11.)

*Previous articles appeared on 3rd, 9th, 14th, 15th and 18th November last.

ART IN INDIA.

ENGINES OF REPRESSION

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

VI*

The Department of Public Instruction is ready, willing and prompt to act and eager to find finance for the suggestions, I have indicated, from incompetent and outside agencies. The Department could not be, it would appear, sufficiently grateful to them. The proposals, however grandiose in conception and wasteful and disappointing in results, if they emanate from them, are to be welcomed. And, a responsible Government Department hastens to record publicly the fact that it is eager to sign away the future destiny of Indian artists and offer a practical monopoly of architectural education and, therefore, of the future prospects of Indian architects and the future advancement of Indian architecture to the nominee of a body of professionals in London whose solicitude for Indian architects and whose knowledge and insight of Indian architecture and architectural conditions in India remain, hitherto, an unknown quantity.

APPROVED OUTFIT.

While the Department can thus, leisurely, elaborate on these large-scale schemes and proposals it cannot, naturally, find the time, or worse still the inclination, to examine or provide for the modest but necessary proposals and adjustments essential for the proper functioning of, say, the modelling classes or the Art Workshops. The Department knows or ought to know the miserable, obsolete, equipment and accommodation in the Workshops and Modelling Classes. For years they have continued a lingering existence. Nothing further than the barest, standardised, outfit for the standardised schedules and examinations has been forthcoming from the Department. The exasperating schedules require no more than the dead repetition of patterns produced as mechanically, but less usefully, as the bricks. And, the obsolete machinery, miserable equipment and accommodation and a staff willing to exist on a pittance are as good a makeshift as the Department requires for its manifold miracles behind the screen. The Modelling Classes and the Workshops were, once, in contact with the needs of the city and the Presidency. The Consulting Architect to the Government, the Public Works Department are, for instance, permitted now to forget the existence of the Workshops. That was not so formerly. That is so now. Has the Department made any effective endeavour to understand the difference?

PERVERSE OR HOSTILE?

Take the isolated episodes or actions of the Department. They would appear as the result of a distorted perspective or of the complete detachment from the needs and aspirations of the people it is expected to but cannot or will not serve. But when the mulish attitude is examined in relation with certain uniform results, spread over a number of years, along different avenues of adventure by the Department, the attitude ceases to be merely mulish. The attitude ceases to be merely an attitude. It is disclosed as a set policy. The engines of repression it deliberately sets in motion against the highest artistic aspirations, against the artistic instincts and impulses, for ages the inherited pride of the nation, are without doubt, the outcome of a degenerate and perverse, if not positively hostile, mentality and outlook. The symptoms diagnose, unfailingly, the chronic, deep-rooted disease.

DEPARTMENTAL SHACKLES.

When Lord Lloyd referred some years ago to the "shackles of Departmental control" over the Bombay School of Art, he was, perhaps, understood to refer to some stray or passing weaknesses of the Department. For, he hoped that an "understanding attitude of mind in the authorities" will counter-balance the difficulties their natural inclination for routine administration would create. Lord Lloyd saw the shackles of Departmental control. He failed, however, to measure the full extent of their deadening grip. The shackles, he observed, were not a passing weakness of the Department. They were, deliberately, forged to curb the free movement and growth of the School of Art. It was, it is now crystal clear, futile to expect "an understanding mind" from the Department. The Department could do what it liked. The "understanding mind" was an inconvenience.

USURPED FUNCTIONS.

I have attempted to indicate, briefly, the various blunders, or to be accurate, the various aspects of the tyranny continuously and consistently exercised by the Department to curb the unfettered growth of the School of Art and of the artistic possibilities of the Presidency. It is, I need not assure, no fun to enumerate these. And, I would, certainly, prefer to suggest proposals for specified reform. But before I did that, it was essential that I pointed out very clearly the set reactionary policy and the functions usurped by the Department. The Department of Public Instruction is, mainly, an executive and administrative body. Questions of educational policy, like the abolition of Freehand or like the proposed offer of the monopoly of architectural education to the Royal Institute of British Architects or the segregation of the Normal Class cannot be and ought not to be settled by administrative fiats.

(To be continued.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 2nd, 6th, 8th, 12th and 15th December.

Notes of the Day.

The Honours List.

The outstanding feature of the New Year's Honours list is the creation of three new Parsi Knights. Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the ex-Sheriff of Bombay, has been a genial figure in the civic life of Bombay and recently donated a munificent sum for a children's hospital. Sir Shapoorjee Billimoria was a member of the Mears Committee but we would like to feel that his Knighthood constitutes an appreciation of his well-known services as an accountant and auditor. Sir Jehangir Coyaji's Knighthood, after his record on the Hilton Commission, was a foregone conclusion. The K.C.S.I. awarded to the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta is a fitting recognition of a long and useful career, now about to close, as a member of the Government of Bombay. Bombay will particularly welcome the honours, belated as they are, conferred on Dr. Wanless of Miraj, Sir Louis Crump and Mr. D. F. Mulla. Dr. Wanless has a meritorious record of unostentatious service to the public. Justice Crump has creditably adorned the High Court Bench and Mr. Mulla is one of the most respected members of the Bombay Bar which rarely gets its due when honours are distributed by the Mutual Admiration Society of which the I.C.S. men are the dominant partners. Unless we grievously err it is Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, described as "Mr. W. H. Doshi, merchant and agriculturist, Bombay," who gets a C.I.E.!

Snowden In Sulks.

Is Mr. Snowden merely in sulks because the Left Wing of the Labour Party tell him that they have very definite ideas as to the allocation of the proceeds of the graduated sur-tax which the next Labour Government is certain to impose. These ideas are not at all to his taste. According to his calculation, the sur-tax proceeds will not run into the many millions which the enthusiasts of the new taxation hope they will obtain from it. He would like the modest figure he computes as the income to be realised from it to be devoted to debt redemption. But that is no reason why he should have resigned from the Independent Labour Party. He has made a further exhibition of his disgust with the Maxton group by saying that the I.L.P. in which the Clydesiders and the other Left Wingers have been gradually obtaining a dominant voice, has outlived its usefulness. The fact is that British Socialism is already producing its Conservatives and like his chief Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Snowden as a Conservative Socialist finds himself drawn more and more towards the advanced Liberals.

The Late Mr. Pat Lovatt.

The death of Mr. Pat Lovatt, Editor of "Capital", deprives Anglo-Indian journalism of one of its oldest and most versatile members. Mr. Pat Lovatt who won his spurs in journalism first in Bombay was remarkable for the wide range of his interests and for the racy and vivid but at the same time penetrating comments he made week after week on men and manners in his "Ditcher's Diary." He could appreciate the Indian point of view very often and when he was convinced he should support it did it with a rigour of style and pungency of phrase which were naturally distasteful to officialdom. To be in harness for nearly half a century in such an exacting profession as journalism is an enviable record. Mr. Lovatt had a large circle of friends amongst Indians and Calcutta will greatly miss this genial Irishman whose philanthropy was as wide and varied as his knowledge of the passing show of politics.

New Year's Gift.

Mr. Tairsee in his trenchant style told the citizens of Mandvi how to the non-co-operating Maharao he had offered the New Year's gift of co-operation by suggesting to him to appoint as Dewan a gentleman whose qualifications for the post could never be in doubt. His Highness had searched for long for a suitable man to hold this onerous position but his had been a "futile search". Equally futile have been the efforts on the part of the authorities in Cutch to deprive Mr. Tairsee of a grand civic welcome. The Mandvi Municipality was prevented from giving him an address. Our Special Correspondent remarks that its President "could not act in time." But the citizens of Mandvi rose to the occasion and gave him a magnificent reception at a huge public meeting. We hope they will take to heart the very timely and significant suggestion that Mr. Tairsee made to them. He reminded them "that power was often refused because it was never sought to be used by those who were its rightful repositories." The people of Cutch must insist on exercising their civic and political privileges. As members of a civilised community, it is their inherent right to do so.

SELF-RELIANCE: ONLY SOUND POLICY.

"WE MUST STAND ON OUR RIGHTS."

INSIST ON TOTAL BOYCOTT.

PT. MOTILAL ON WHAT CONGRESS SHOULD DO.

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has written a letter to Dr. Ansari from Paris detailing what, in his opinion, ought to be done by the Congress. It was received after the Madras Congress had dissolved. The Pandit writes:

Dear Mr. President, I am extremely sorry that I am obliged for reason of health to miss the very momentous session of the Indian National Congress to be held this year in Madras under your able guidance. I fully realise that the Congress has never before been confronted with a graver question than it is to-day and let me assure you and the assembled delegates through you that nothing short of a compelling necessity could keep me away on this important occasion.

Being unable to contribute my humble quota to the deliberation of the Congress in person, I send these few lines to indicate the point of view I should have laid before the delegates had I the good fortune of being present.

ONLY SOUND POLICY.

The short experience I have had of the conditions prevailing in England and of the general trend of opinion in the Parliamentary circles fully confirms the view of the Congress that India cannot expect to attain freedom by the generosity of England and that the only sound policy for her to follow is that of self-reliance. There is no doubt that the Statutory Commission recently appointed is a mere eye-wash and there is reason to suspect that the real object and purpose of the Commission lie in directions other than that of advancing India on the road to self-government.

WE MUST STAND ON OUR RIGHTS.

It is for the Congress to frame a Constitution for India and to work for it with a determination to achieve it against all opposition. There can be nothing so suicidal as to water down our demand in the hope of securing the approval of England. We must stand on our right to govern ourselves without outside interference of any kind, in other words, on full responsible government and nothing less. I hope and trust that the Congress will adopt such a Constitution and decide upon a total boycott of the Commission even if some belated concession is made to the Indian public opinion (which is extremely unlikely) in such matters as the association of Indians in a more or less effective form. While we can expect nothing from outside it must be remembered that India can no longer remain isolated if she is not to continue to be the play-thing of other nations of the world. A foreign policy with foreign propaganda is absolutely necessary.

TRIPLE PROGRAMME.

The three things upon which in my humble judgment we should concentrate in the coming year and the years to follow are:

1. Intensive work among the masses directed chiefly to the removal of communal differences.
2. Determined stand on our right of full responsible government and
3. Promotion of cultural relations with the other countries of the world.

I venture to send these lines to you as my humble message to the Congress with all good wishes for the success of the session.—A. P.

NO TIME FOR ACADEMIC CONTROVERSIES

MR. S. SATYAMURTHI ON SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

Explaining his attitude with regard to the question of framing a Swaraj Constitution for India by the Congress, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, in a statement to the Press, states that in the first place, no country in the world struggling for freedom has allowed its people's attention to be distracted by academic controversies on the nature of the future Constitution.

Secondly, in his view, the moment these constitutional pundits are let loose on the country, the psychology of the people will be profoundly affected, and warring parties will arise in the country, identifying it with federalism or unitary government, adult franchise or literary franchise and other similar details. In the third place in Mr. Satyamurthi's view, during the current year, the Nation's energy and time should be concentrated on the boycott of the Statutory Commission and the achievement of Hindu-Muslim unity.—A. P.

INDIA'S MINIMUM DEMAND

BRITAIN'S MAXIMUM CONCESSION

"GUARDIAN" ON WIDE GAP BETWEEN THE TWO

LONDON, Jan. 2.

"Manchester Guardian" in an editorial says:

It seems possible that the various Indian Parties may act on Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's suggestion to frame among themselves an agreed Constitution. But there is a wide gap between the minimum demand of the Indian politician and the maximum which the British Parliament could at present be induced to concede. No conceivable Commission could induce the British Parliament at present to go much further than make the Provincial Governments fully responsible to the Provincial Legislatures and the Simon Commission might conceivably be induced to recommend that step. But neither the Simon Commission nor any other Commission would be justified in recommending such a step which would constitute considerably an advance in the direction of true responsible government unless it had satisfactory assurances that Indian Politicians meant to work the new Constitution in loyal co-operation with the Central Government instead of using their powers in the provinces to thwart and wreck the central authority. —Reuter.

MR. A. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR

ASSUMES EDITORSHIP OF "HINDU."

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyengar, M.L.A., to-day assumed the editorship of the "Hindu."—A. P.

5 KILLED; 23 WOUNDED

NICARAGUANS SUFFER SEVERE CASUALTIES

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Managua.—Five United States Marines have been killed and 23 wounded in a severe engagement with a large force of well-trained and uniformed insurgents commanded by the Nicaraguan Liberal General Augustino Sandino on the outskirts of the town of Quilali. The Headquarters of the marine Corps states that the Nicaraguns suffered severe casualties but the exact number is not known.—Reuter.

MR. THOMAS HARDY ILL

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Mr. Thomas Hardy (the well-known author) is seriously ill.—Reuter.

EARLS OF MAYO AND MUNSTER DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Deaths have occurred of the Earl of Mayo and the Earl of Munster—Reuter's Special.

CAPITATION TAX IN PROME

SCUFFLE BETWEEN POLICE AND VILLAGERS

RANGOON, Jan. 1.

A Police party on patrol near Paungde in Prome district was attacked by villagers and the station officer of Emataing was severely wounded. The Police were compelled to fire on the crowd and two villagers are reported to have been killed and a few injured. The incident is said to be the outcome of a movement recently set on foot by agitators for non-payment of the capitation tax, payment of which falls due to-day.—A. P.

EXTENSION OF AIRWAYS

FRENCH CO. TO COVER IRAQ AND CAIRO

LONDON, Jan. 2.

According to the "Morning Post" the French International Air Navigation Company is considering the extention of its Constantinople line to Cairo soon. The French Eastern Air Line which has just been allotted a large grant by the French Government recently sent its representatives to London to discuss certain details with the British authorities. It is anxious to extend its service across Syria and India to China. The French Air Union Eastern Lines Company which is extending its services to Iraq and Cairo in co-operation with British Airways hopes to make possible perfectly safe journey between Marsailles, Beirut and Cairo with hydro-planes capable of carrying three passengers and a ton of cargo. The Company intends to carry British mails for India and Far East to the point on the Iraq Frontier where they will be transferred to the Imperial Airways. The regular service begins in June.—Reuter.

Lady Innes visited Welfare shelters yesterday and His Excellency the Governor visited the Forest Depot.—A.P.

MR. SATYAMURTI AND SIMON COMMISSION

REPLY TO NOTICE OF NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION.

HIS OBEDIENCE TO CONGRESS MANDATE.

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

Mr. S Satyamurti has received a letter from the Secretary of the Madras Legislative Council with reference to his motion of no-confidence in the Simon Commission. The letter stated that the Member of Government to whose department the motion related had not given his consent to it.

Mr. Satyamurti has resigned the chairmanship of the Select Committee on the Jain Succession Bill in obedience to the mandate of the Madras Congress. He does also not intend to proceed with his bills to amend the Madras University Act and the Madras City Municipality Act. He appeals to all his colleagues in the Indian legislatures to give up similarly all work in Councils excepting for th purpose of preventing their seats being declared vacant.—Free Press.

PROCLAMATION PARADE AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

Several thousands of spectators witnessed the customary proclamation parade held on the Island ground in sunny weather this morning. The Royal West Kents who are garrisoning Fort St George, and the Royal Field Artillery took the field after the Union Jack had been hoisted. Guns roared out the Royal salute and volleys of feu de joie were fired. The units then marched past the saluting base, and broke up after giving three cheers to H. M. the King-Emperor. The parade was under the command of Lieutenant Col. A. K. Grant.—A. P.

MR. PAT LOVATT DEAD

OLDEST BRITISH JOURNALIST IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Death occurred this morning from pneumonia of Mr. Patrick O'Reiliy Lovatt, Editor of the "Capital." Mr. Lovatt was 64 years old at the time of his death, and was reputed to be the oldest British journalist in India.—A.P.

Mr. Lovatt has spent the best part of his life in this country. He has lived in India for the past 44 years, of which 41 years were spent in the city of Bombay. For some time, during his journalistic career in this city, Mr. Lovatt was connected with "The Times of India" and then the "Advocate of India."

His first appearance in Calcutta journalism was in association with Captain Horace Hayes with whom he brought out a sporting paper. After a second spell in Bombay he returned to Calcutta nearly thirty years ago to be connected with the "Indian Daily News" and the "Indian Planters' Gazette." Mr. Lovatt first joined "Capital", seventeen years ago in the days of Mr. Sharley Tremearne and he became Editor of the paper about twelve years ago. His Ditcher's Diary in the "Capital" had won admiration in all circles for its inimitable style.

ROYAL GIFT TO ARABIC MUSEUM.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Cairo.—King Amanullah has presented to the Arabic Museum 3 rifles, 2 swords, and a gold-mounted carbine, all eighteenthcentury Arabic work, as a souvenir of his visit to the Museum.—Renter.

HAKIMJI: ANGEL OF

EMBODIMENT OF HIN MUSLIM UNITY.

BOMBAY MOURNS THE GREAT LEADER'S DEATH.

TRIBUTES FROM EVERY-WHERE.

Bombay mourned the loss of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan on Monday at a public meeting held at Dadar under the auspices of the Dadar District Congress Committee. A large and entirely Hindu gathering mustered to pay their tribute to the departed leader and manifest their love and reverence to the memory of one who was a prince among patriots.

"The sad and untimely death of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb has cast a gloom throughout the length and breadth of India, for he was one of those patriots who placed the service of his Motherland before all other considerations", said Mr. F. J. Ginwalla presiding over the function. By his demise India has lost one of its greatest constructive geniuses who lived and died for the country.

HIS TRADITION OF SERVICE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said by the demise of the Hakimji a great figure from the field of Indian politics was removed. His contribution towards national progress had been invaluable. Hakim Ajmal Khan was the descendant of very noble ancestors who first came down to India with the Mogul Emperor Babar. From the time he had entered into politics he lived up to the noble tradition of service of the Motherland first and last. He was one of those Mussalmans who always regarded India as his home and his own country. His name in Delhi was remembered and loved by both Hindus and Mussalmans. Quiet, unostentatious and unassuming he deeply felt for the wrongs under which this country was suffering and for the wrongs which his own countrymen were doing and never left an opportunity when it offered itself to minimise the miseries resulting therefrom. When communal conflicts were at their height he was there to preach the gospel of peace and unity. The speaker had the proud privilege of having personally come into contact with the late Hakim Ajmal Khan and had seen him at work contemplating ways and means by which India could take its place as a free and independent nation. Had Hakim Ajmal Khan lived, said the speaker, he would certainly have blessed the Unity resolution that was passed at the Madras Congress under the presidentship of Dr. Ansari. (Applause.) In the opinion of the speaker if Hakimji desired to fulfil anything, it was Hindu-Muslim unity.

Mr. Jamnadas then proposed the following resolution:—

"This public meeting expresses its deep and heart-felt sorrow at the loss suffered by the country by the sad and sudden death of Hakim Ajmal Khan and offers its heart-felt condolences to the family of the deceased."

ANGEL OF PEACE.

In seconding the resolution Mr. B. G. Kher said that Hakim Ajmal Khan was the embodiment of Hindu-Muslim unity. In these days of rampant communalism he was one of the few Mussalmans who could have claimed to be absolutely and wholly Indian in outlook. He understood his religion properly and pleaded for toleration and co-operation. He was one of the noted Hakims in Delhi and was well known for his philanthropy. Although he charged very heavily for medical advice for rich people he refused to take anything from poor people and gave them free medicines. He was dearly loved by Hindus and Muslims in Delhi. Continuing the speaker referred to the Hakimji as the "angel of peace" when at the time of riots in Agra he tried his level best and succeeded in establishing peace.

The resolution was unanimously passed, the audience standing in solemn silence.

After authorising the President to convey the resolution to the family of the late Hakim Saheb, the meeting terminated.

GLOWING TRIBUTES PAID

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT PAREL

Under the auspices of the South Indian Union, Bombay, a public meeting was held at the Union premises, Parel, on Sunday night to mourn the sad death of Hakim Ajmal Khan. Several speeches were delivered recounting the invaluable services rendered by the late Hakim Saheb in the cause of the country and glowing tributes were paid to his sterling patriotism and the various qualities of head and heart of the great leader. The following resolution was then passed all standing:—

"This public meeting held under the auspices of the South Indian Union, Bombay, expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the untimely death of Moshi-ul-Mulk Hakim Mahomed Ajmal Khan and places on record his invaluable services to our Motherland and sympathises with the members of his family in their sad bereavement."

MODEL OF DIGNITY AND SOBRIETY

MR, SUBHASH BOSES TRIBUTE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement:—

The news of the sad and unexpected demise of Hakim Ajmal Khan has come as a very great shock to the whole nation. Our sorrow is all the more profound because of the turn in the tide of our public affairs. The forces of unity and nationalism have once again overpowered the disruptive tendencies of communalism and it is a pity that Hakim Ajmal Khan who worked so long, so hard in the cause of national solidarity and advancement could not live to see the fulfilment of his hopes and aspirations. I am inclined to think that if it pleased God to allow him to live a few days more in order to witness the deliberations of the All-India Muslim League now being held at Calcutta, he would have died a much happier man. However, I hope that the principle for which Hakim Ajmal Khan lived and worked will be translated into action not only by his own community but by the entire nation.

MODEL OF DIGNITY.

I had the privilege of meeting Hakim Ajmal Khan for the first time at the Gaya Congress in December 1922. He appeared to me from the very first as a model of dignity, sobriety and sweet reasonableness. His calm and dignified presence and his dispassionate logic were an asset at every meeting which he attended. From the very inception of the Swaraj Party he was with us. I still remember those dark days when we, the rebels were in a tight corner. I can say without the slightest exaggeration that Hakimji was one of the founders and main props of the Swaraj Party. In coming forward boldly to support the Swarajist programme he had to go against the verdict of a very large section of his own community and had to risk his popularity because of the ban on Council entry, laid down by the Jamiat-ul Ulema. But he had that rare courage which enables leaders to state their popularity at the call of duty and that is why we valued Hakim so much.

It is not necessary for me to recount the services which Hakimji rendered to the cause of Unani, Medicine System, Hindu-Muslim unity and Indian nationalism for they are a matter of common knowledge. His relations with my revered leader, Deshbandhu Das were of a most intimate nature. As a Swarajist—and as one who is acquainted at first hand with the inner history of the Swaraj Party I shall be failing in my duty if I do not take the opportunity of paying a tribute to Hakimji's invaluable services to the Swaraj Party.—Free Press.

"LIVING SYMBOL OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY"

HOW HAKIMJI'S MEMORY CAN BE PERPETUATED

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed Sahib, President of the Skins and Hides Merchants' Association has issued the following appeal regarding the late Hakim Ajmal Khan.

The unexpected and sudden death of our honoured and beloved leader Hakim Ajmal Khan is a very great calamity. Apart from its being a personal loss, it is also a great national loss. He was a living symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity. His demise has robbed us of a great power to consummate union of two great communities. I have read the appeal made by Dr. Ansari regarding Jamia Millia, the dearest child of the late revered Hakimji. I entirely

(Continued on page 9.)

AFGHAN KING IN EGYPT

VISIT TO CAIRO MUSEUM

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Cairo.—The King of Afghanistan is dining at the Residency to-night. It is expected that King Amanullah and party will leave for Alexandria on Tuesday. The Queen of Afghanistan visited the Cairo Museum and was much interested in the exhibits.—Reuter.

AFGHAN KING'S PROGRAMME IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Jan. 1.

It is understood that the dates provisionally fixed for State visit of the King of Afghanistan to Their Majesties at the Buckingham Palace are 12th to 15th March, after which King Amanullah will remain in England in his private capacity for 10 or 12 days. This will enable Sir Austen Chamberlain to return from the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva in time to be the Minister in attendance to King George while King Amanullah is His Majesty's guest. The programme includes a State banquet at the Palace and luncheon by the Lord Mayor of the City.—Reuter.

KEMAL'S NEW MARRIAGE.

AFGHAN PRINCESS "GREATLY SURPRISED."

"As-Siyasat" of Cairo has the following:—

The correspondent of the "Sunday Times" writes from Paris that Her Highness, the sister of the Afghan King, who is prosecuting her studies in a University at Paris, was greatly surprised when she learnt the rumour of her betrothel to Mustafa Kemal saying she did not know Kemal Pasha. She stated, on the other hand, that when she joined the French University she was betrothed to another person.

"THE SOUL OF HINDUSTAN."

MR. TAIRSEE ADDRESSES "DEPRESSED" CLASSES

CUTCH MANDVI, Jan. 2.

"The soul of Hindustan," was the term used by Mr. Lakshmidas Rowjee Tairsee in addressing the members of the so-called untouchable classes at a meeting of the Depressed Classes at Cutch Mandvi. A large number of Cutchis and others were present at the meeting. Separate sitting accommodation was provided for the "orthodox" section of the audience.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Tairsee said that Hindus and the country would be but half without the so-called untouchables and with them the whole. Hindus and Hindusthan had written on the forefront in ink a mark which could be wiped off with the regeneration of the depressed classes and with their being given equal status both socially and politically. From his own life, Mr. Tairsee showed how he had been always a friend of those classes and assured them of his continued interest in them.

At the request of Mr. Tairsee, the members of the Depressed Classes explained before the meeting their grievances.

Before the meeting broke up, a resolution of condolence touching the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan was passed, the whole audience standing.

A public meeting of Hindus and Muslims of Cutch was held, Prof. K. T. Shah presiding, at which regret was expressed at the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan.—Free Press.

THOMAS HARDY IMPROVES

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Mr. Thomas Hardy has improved. It is hoped that he will soon be convalescent. —Reuter.

N SCIENCE CONGRESS

CONOMIC VALUE OF RESEARCH WORK

ITHDRAWAL OF GOVT. SUPPORT

DR. SIMONSON'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The Indian Science Congress was opened this morning by H. E. the Governo before a distinguished gathering of scientists, officials and non-officials. The gathering included Lord Sinha, Mr. S. N. Mullick, Sir B. L. Mitter, Justices Mukherjee and Ghose, Sir J. C. Bose, Sir Nilratan Sarkar and Sir R. N. Mukherjee. Mr. A. N. Moberley welcomed His Excellency in a short speech. His Excellspeech in the course of which he welcomed lency then opened the Congress, with the delegates to the city.—A. P.

SIR R. N. MOOKERJEE'S SPEECH.

Sir R. N. Mookerjee, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian Science Congress welcoming the delegates said:

"It is my proud privilege to extend, on behalf of the Local Committee, a most cordial welcome to Your Excellency. The Indian Science Congress has been holding annual meetings for the last 14 years at various provincial centres and it has been our good fortune to count upon the patronage of the heads of the Provincial Governments on each occasion.

PURPOSE OF SCIENCE.

Science knows no politics; it works for the good of humanity. It knows no distinction of caste or creed and continues its dispassionate investigations and researches to unravel the mysteries of nature for the benet of all minkind. This altruistic purpose has attracted to the shrine of science enthusiastic and keen workers seeking neither recognition nor honour but happy in the work they do and contented to advance knowledge a stage further. We in India are comparatively poor in the fruitful application of scientific truths to practical questions, but it is nevertheless true that the solution of its economic problems and the prosperity of its 300 millions depends entirely upon an inercased power to produce wealth and this can be done only by the application of science to industry and agriculture.

The Indian Science Congress represents the visible embodiment of this spirit and we in Calcutta are very grateful that they have chosen to meet in our city and so give a stimulus to the study of scientific knowledge.

IMPORTANCE OF SCIENCE IN MODERN LIFE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

His Excellency the Governor opening the Science Congress this morning, regretted the absence owing to illness of His Excellency the Viceroy who was to have opened the Congress. Sir Stanley Jackson, in the course of his speech, paid tributes to the late Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, Sir Rajendra Nath Mukherjee and Sir J. L. Simonson, one of the first sponsors of the Congress, and said that the Congress had always been closely associated with the University of Calcutta. He said:—The names of Sir P. C. Ray and Sir J. C. Bose, appear in the list of past Presidents, which shows the intimate relationship of the University of Calcutta with your association. In this connection I may also be allowed to mention the names of Professor Rahman and Dr. Saha. Upon the work of scientists depends, to a great extent, the solution of those problems which lead to the material and moral welfare of the peoples of the world. The progress of present-day civilisation owes much to the development of scientific research amongst the peoples of the West, and I trust that in course of time, through your endeavours, the scientific spirit will help to revivify the ancient civilisation of the country.

THE SCIENTISTS' WORK.

For the votaries of science, the paramount consideration is the investigation of the secrets of nature, and their utilisation for the benefit of humanity. In the work of unlocking the secrets of nature, you are taught by tradition and training to bring to bear on the problems before you the powers of your mind, free from bias, prejudice and pre-conceived ideas. Facts are observed, investigated(catalogued correlated and classified by you and when proved beyond question, they form the basis upon which you raise your structure of the conception of the phenomenal world. The history of science reveals the clash between the impersonal attitude of the scientific mind and the pre-conceived notions of the age to which belonged the privileged votaries of science who devoted themselves to win thee victory for truth and reason. Their struggles and sacrifices have not been in vain, as the results of the trimph of science are patent to the whole world.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENCE.

Science has gradually achieved the freedom of the human mind from the domination of superstition and unquestioning belief. What was thought impossible and supernatural in the past, has now become the fact of every-day experience. I think I am right in saying that during the last quarter of a century, the results of scientific research and investigation have been little short of phenomenal. Science in the West is over two centuries old. In India you are marching along, learning from the West, and in some subjects, teaching the West. In physics, the standard has reached a high level which has been duly recognised by numbers of Indian scientists being awarded Fellowships of the Royal Society and other rare distinctions. With the spread of the spirit of science, old barriers will be obliterated and it should bring about a silent revolution in the amenities of every day life.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

His Excellency the Governor, continuing, said: As the public gradually appreciate the claims of science for their support and the number of men trained in scientific methods increases and they are given opportunities for organised team work, one may picture India fully utilising for the benefit of humanity its intellectual and material resources. This hope can only be realised by the encouragement of organised research by leaders of industry and a generous public. The contributions of Indians to the progress of scientific knowledge and the development of industrial processes should proceed together. There are signs to-day that a good beginning has been made and that India is coming forward with her contributions to the progress of science. This University is proud to be so intimately connected with your Association. The fact that the Congress is being held within the precincts of the University should provide encouragement and inspiration for those who are now endeavouring to fit themselves for a career in which scientific knowledge is of paramount importance.—A. P.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

I do not flatter myself that I have been elected your President because of the value of my direct contributions to the advancement of science but rather as a reward for the work which it was my privilege to perform during the early years of the Indian Science Congress, when, with the active assistance of numerous colleagues, I served as your secretary.

CURZON COMMISSION.

Early in the present century it was recognised by those in authority that all was not well with university education in India, and in 1904 what may be called the Curzon Commission on University Education was appointed. As a result of the recommendations of this Commission, it was decided to raise the standard in the various universities and to introduce what are generally known as honours courses.

To bring into effect the new courses it was necessary to increase the teaching staffs in the various colleges, and it is clear that this Commission realised the desirability of stimulating research in the University Colleges. They recognised the correctness of the view so concisely expressed by Dr. Alexander Hill "Where there is no zeal for research there is no vitality in teaching." If we except three great names in the history of scientific research in Indian Universities, I refer to our three past presidents, Sir Alfred Bourne, Sir Jagadis Bose and Sir Prafulla Ray, I do not think that I am wrong in saying that research in the universities at the commencement of the century was practically non-existent.

RESEARCH CONFINED TO GOVT. SERVICES.

It has been my privilege for nearly eighteen years to have been closely connected with education and research and this seems to me to be an opportune time to consider how we now stand as compared with 1910 when the idea of the Congress was conceived. In 1910 research was confined mainly to the various scientific services, in other words it was almost entirely carried out by Government servants. The condition was therefore completely different to that prevailing in Great Britain where such participation was practically unknown. As one of the results of the great upheaval due to the war the position in Great Britain has undergone a fundamental change. The activities of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research are so well-known that I need only refer to them in passing, whilst in addition, the Britsh Government has further recognised the fundamental importance of research by the appointment of the Civil Research Committee, which may be regarded as Scientific Imperial General Staff.

GOVT. APATHY.

During the latter years of the War and for a short time afterwards it appeared that the Government if India had at length come to recognise that it should do all that lay within its power to organise and encourage research. I am much afraid that this hope was illusory and that the impetus was due mainly to Sir Thomas Holland. With the departure from India of this great scientist and administrator not only did advance cease but a retrograde reaction seemed to set in. Perhaps the most serious and direct blow was the curtailment of the grant to the Indian Medical Research Fund Association. Fortunately, this grant has once more been restored but it will be many years before the trained workers who were lost can be replaced. On the other hand, it is with pleasure that we note an advancement in a direction new to India, namely, the formation of the research associations for the investigation of cotton and lac. The work of the Indian Cotton Committee, with which our past President Mr. Howard has been so intimately connected, is too well-known to require elaboration, whilst the Lac Research Association has made a successful start. I have referred to these two research bodies as I consider that research conducted on these lines by independent organisations is to be encouraged in every manner possible.

TOO DEMOCRATIC UNIVERSITIES.

Whilst the advance of the spirit of research in the universities can be viewed with satisfaction, I do not think that those of us who have been intimately connected with teaching for the past twenty years can look with equal satisfaction on the present position of Indian Universities so far as the general academic standing is concerned. A large number of new universities have been created and on paper the courses of study and the standard of examination would appear to be the equal of those obtaining in other countries. In actual fact, this is far from being the case and it is with a due sense of responsibility that I feel compelled to say that, with few exceptions, the degree standard has been considerably lowered during the last few years. In my opinion the blame does not lie with those actually engaged in teaching. The recent University Acts have placed far too much power in the hands of laymen. No doubt a patient is fully aware of the qualities which he expects to find in the medical man who attends him; the contractor knows what he requires of engineer whom he employs. This does not however justify either the patient or the contractor in thinking that he knows the correct courses of study or the correct standard of examination which will enable him to obtain the doctor or engineer he desires. Yet, if we examine the constitution of the majority of the Indian Universities we find that, owing to a desire for democratic control, the real power has been taken out of the hands of the professorial staff. I am willing to grant that it is highly desirable that the general policy of the university should be regulated by laymen, but I would emphasise the necessity of debarring them from any detailed control of either courses of study or the standards of examination. These should be absolutely under the control of the professorial staff and it should be impossible for the administrative body of the university to order that the percentage number of passes in any examination should be increased as has to my knowledge happened more than once. The only result is a general diminution in the status of the degree and if this is permitted to continue the degree of an Indian University will cease to be of value in academic and industrial affairs.

I.C.S. FOR GOVT. CLERKSHIPS.

Whilst it is always simple to offer destructive criticism it is not always so easy to suggest a cure, but in this case I would venture to say that it should not be difficult to raise the standard of education in the universities. The main difficulty which confronts most teachers is the large number of students, the majority of whom enter for their collegiate career not with a desire to acquire knowledge or wisdom, but to gain a degree which is a stepping stone to government employ. This factor is the real cause of the maintenance of a low standard. A simple remedy lies to hand, namely the extension of Civil Service Examinations to all grades in the clerical departments of government. Such examinations are the general rule in other countries, and in India they are held for the higher grades, but for ordinary clerkships the primary requirement is a university degree or some other educational qualification. I would recommend that in the place of laying down an educational standard as a preliminary to employment that admission should be by competitive examination. I am willing to admit, that the introduction of this system would in all probability lead to the formation of cramming institutions, but whatever may be the defects of these, they would liberate the universities from their present thraldom and enable them to devote themselves to their true function, the advancement of learning.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF NATURAL PRODUCTS.

Having completed my survey of all early history of our Congress I will for the remainder of the time which is at my disposal be somewhat more technical.

In days not so far distant the man of science was not a specialist. Although by profession he might be a geologist or botanist, he could maintain a very thorough appreciation of all developments in the world of science. Thus Bacon in his catalogue of experiments to be done, which was appended to his "Novum Organum," was able to range from a subject such as "Fiery Humours" to that of the "Nature of Numbers." Our breadth of outlook must now perforce be much more limited, and even in the subject which we profess it is possible only to be master of a limited portion of that subject. Deplorable as this may be, it is, I am afraid, a factor which will remain unaltered, and with the rapid development of scientific research is likely to be intensified unless the suggestion recently advocated by the Bishop of Ripon be adopted. I would plead this as an excuse, if in what follows, my language should at times be technical and difficult of understanding by those who are not chemists.

My own investigations have been concerned in the main with the study of the chemistry of natural products and as a result I have been brought into fairly close touch with such related subjects as botany, geology and medicine. In the illuminating address of my distinguished predecessor to which many of us had the privilege of listening last year, he outlined some of the beautiful methods which he has devised for probing the secrets of plant life. In comparison, the methods of the chemist may appear to be somewhat crude, they attack the position frim a different angle, but one from which results of equal importance as likely to result.

NEED OF SPECIALISING.

One of the objects of the chemist is to separate one by one the various individual substances present in living matter and to determine their structure by analytic and synthetic methods.

The interest of the study of plant and animal products is not confined to the laboratory, but extends into the economic world.

IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

I have always considered it somewhat remarkable that so little attention has been devoted by organic chemists in India to the study of natural products, most of their researches being concerned with abstract problems. It must be admitted that problems of the former type are difficult and offer little attraction to those who estimate work by quantity and not by quality. In the Quarterly Journal of the Indian Chemical Society, which is now in its fourth year, I have only been able to find nine papers which deal with the chemistry of natural products. Is it presumptuous to suggest to the organic chemists of India that they should study intensively the unique wealth of material which lies at their door, and devote less time to the study of problems of theoretic interests only?

An important advantage of this branch of research work is that it brings one closely into contact with other sciences. In the study of plant products contact is first established with the botanist. Without his skilled aid it is not possible to be sure of the identity of your material, and it has been brought constantly to my notice how much excellent work is lost by the lack of botanical identification of the material used in the investigation, or by its inaccurate identification. Systematic botany is by no means simple, and it must be borne in mind that it is rarely possible to identify with certainty a piece of bark or a root. It is not alone the chemist who benefits by the collaboration; it is well-known that in many cases with closely related species herbarium identification is almost impossible. To quote what may be regarded as a classical example—no skilled observer in the field has any difficulty in differentiating the two grasses known as "Sofia" and "Motia" yet in the herbarium they are both classified as "Cymbopogon Martini," Stapf. The distinction is of the greatest technical importance since the oil obtained from the "Motia" grass yields the well-known and valuable palmarosa oil, whilst from "Sofia" grass only a comparatively valueless and quite different ginger grass oil results. The chemical differentiation of these two oils affords no difficulty. The position is similar in the case of many other grasses, the difference between the chemical constituents being far more marked than any morphological variation.

OILS.

I have therefore read with more than ordinary interest a monograph entitled "The Geology of Oil, Oil-shale and Coal" by my friend Dr. Murray Stuart, a former member of the Geological Survey of India. It would lead me too far to discuss all the interesting suggestions made by him regarding the formation of coal and oils, it is with the latter that we are immediately concerned. Dr. Murray Stuart advances strong experimental evidence for the view that it is not necessary to assume that the oils were originally formed in the strata in which they are now found, but that they may have been carried there by water being held in suspension in mud. They were subsequently deposited with this mud as a sediment. He then proceeds to suggest, after discussing the geological history of Burma during Tertiary times, that the oil now found in the Pegu strata originated in the fossil wood of the Irrawaddy system. This fossilised wood belongs almost entirely to the genus "Dipterocarpus." During the process of silification, which he assumes may have actually taken place in the Arakan Yoma Island between the first and second phases of the Himalayan uplift, the oleo-resin would be "ejected" from the wood and carried away with the mud by water and deposited in the Pegu strata. In so far as I am capable of judging Dr. Murray Stuart's theories, they appear to be sound, and I am prepared as a chemist to accept them as a correct explanation of the occurrence of this oil field.

Whether these theories on the origin of petroleum will prove to be correct cannot be foreseen, but I think that they indicate how interesting may be the chemical study of natural products, and how it may help in the solution of problems belonging in reality to other departments of science.

The time at my disposal is now at an end, and I will not detain you any longer. It has been a great honour and privilege at what will probably be my last opportunity of attending a meeting of this Congress, that I should have occupied the Presidential Chair. From afar I shall watch with undiminished interest your future success.—A.P.

DIFFERENCES SETTLED

BRITISH DEWAN FOR BHARATPUR

BOMBAY CIVILIAN IN THE RUN?

The Delhi Correspondent of "Forward" writes:—

The differences between the Government of India and His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur seem to have been temporarily settled. The Maharaja, it is understood has agreed to appoint the British Dewan nominated by the Viceroy. It is rumoured that Mr. D. J. Mackenzie, a Bombay Civilian, is going to be appointed with full financial and administrative powers.

NUER LEADER SURRENDERS

PUNITIVE OPERATIONS IN DISTURBED AREA

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Khartoum.—Quick concentration of troops in the area of Fergasson's murder has restored confidence among the loyal Nuers and confined the trouble to small sections. The Nuer Chieftain, Garluak' has surrendered. He declares that he reprobated the murder, though some of his followers were implicated in it. Punitive operations are on foot and troops are advancing against the stronghold of the hostile Kujur Gwek preceded by aerial operations which are inflicting casualties, dispersing concentration of men and cattle and bombing the pyramid of Dangkur which is the centre and symbol of Gwek's influence as a witch doctor.—Reuter.

POKHVALINSKY RETURNS HOME

THANKS TO HONG-KONG GOVERNMENT

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Hong Kong.—Pokhvalinsky interviewed by Reuter, prior to his departing for home, thanked the Hong Kong Government for assisting his party (wife and child and other Russian women) and said that he realised his position and was grateful for police protection.—Reuter.

2,15,000 PERSONS FREE

SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN SIERRA LEONE

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Rugby.—Laws abolishing slavery in the Sierra Leone Protectorate become effective to-day. 2,15,000 slaves are due to be set free.—B. O. W.

"A BOYCOTTER IN POSSE."

MR. KELKAR EXPLAINS

WANTS EQUAL STATUS FOR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

POONA, Jan. 2.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the leader of the Responsivist Party, has issued the following statement in connection with the criticisms upon his stand in relation to the Simon Commission:—

I have noted the criticisms made during the last few days upon the stand I have taken in relation to the Simon Commission. I am sorry to find that some critics have not yet understood my position correctly. I would therefore like to put it clearly once more. I accept the criticism upon me in all humility for I myself may be in error when so many able and patriotic thinkers are arrayed against me. But I think my views are definite and require no revision. I have already made it clear that between the nomination of two or three Indian members on the Commission on the one hand, and the recognition of the concurrent authority of the Committee appointed by the Indian Legislature I unhesitatingly prefer the latter. I never believed that a sufficient number of the right sort of Indian leaders would be appointed on the Commission even if the principle of such nomination were accepted by Government. And in case the nominations did not come up to our expectations, which was bound to be the case, it would be difficult, as it has been so often found in the past, either to own them or disown them. One can only look back with bitterness upon the past experience in this respect. You can neither swear by nor swear at a Commission with members on it who are Indians, but not the kind of Indians that you would like to have on such a Commission.

POWERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On the other hand a Committee appointed by the Indian Legislature is bound to be far better constituted on the whole if elected on the principle of the single transferable vote. I am aware that our Legislatures yet leave something to be desired in the matter of their truly representative character. But no one can point out at present to any better method or machinery by which popular opinion can be focussed and gauged. I can quite see that in their wounded self-respect and dignity some leaders in the beginning lost sight of the rights and authority of the Indian Leislatures in the matter of anything to be done in connection with the purposes of this Commission, but on second thoughts at any rate they should have remembered the Indian Legislatures are entitled to have a voice in any coming settlement about the Reforms.

STATUS OF LEGISLATURE COMMITTEES.

The next point is about the possibility or otherwise of the Committee of the Legislature getting the authority and opportunities that have been demanded for it by, for instance, the Responsivist leaders. Now here two things may happen. This demand may be granted or it may not be granted. In case it is not granted, I am entirely on the side of the boycott as I said in my very first interview on this subject. I am not willing that the Legislature Committee should appear before the Simon Commission only as witnesses offered for cross-examination. If the status and authority that I want for the Legislature Committee is not conceded, I shall throw my weight on the side of the boycott though it may perhaps be only a feather weight. But assuming that this demand is practically conceded, then I will be up against the boycotters on a point of principle and I shall maintain even in a single isolation that the recognition given to the Legislature Committee satisfies the real needs of the cases for joint consultation as by a Round Table Conference than by the nomination of two or three Indian members on the Commission simply because they would be Indians. I cannot be convinced that a report to be put forward by the Legislative Committee before the Joint Parliamentary Committee will have less value and importance from the proper point of view in the eyes of Parliament than the concurring or dissenting minute of the Indian members on the Commission.

"A BOYCOTTER IN POSSE."

It will thus be seen that I am only a contingent or a prospective boycotter, a boycotter in 'posse' if not in 'esse.' It is said that I am unduly optimistic in the matter of getting the status and authority I require for the Legislature Committee. I say at once that I am not optimistic but though even pessimistic I thought that the better course would be to tell the Cabinet and the Simon Commission in clear terms beforehand what is expected of them so that they will have the boycott brought on their own heads with their own hands. As for the slight delay thus caused in the proclamation of the boycott according to my method I do not think it matters much. If you cannot count the chickens before they are hatched, much less can you kill them and make a soup of them.—A. P.

DISSENSION, CAUSE OF SUBORDINATION

"ENGLISHMEN HAVE NO RIGHT IN INDIA."

PT. MALAVIYA AT MUSLIM LEAGUE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The All-India Muslim League concluded its deliberations to-day amidst scenes of great enthusiasm and with impassioned and spirited appeals from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Mr. Jinnah, for unity and determination to carry out the boycott resolution into action.

Tension, said Pandit Malaviya, between Hindus and Moslems had become so acute that a kick had been given them in the appointment of the Statutory Commission. They were perpetuating their serfdom. Englishmen had no right to be in this country, unless they made it their home. India was the country of the Indians and God meant, Indians should rule over their own country. Their dissensions were responsible for their subordination. The appointment of the Simon Commission was an opportunity to rouse them to a sense of duty they needed, that lashing of Lord Birkenhead. Such an opportunity was also given by Jallianwalla Bagh. The boycott of the Commission was the first step for realising their goal.

MR. JINNAH, THE PRINCE.

Mr. Mohamed Yakub in concluding the deliberations said, it was the most eventful and successful session of the League. He hoped the resolutions they had passed would mark the corner-stone of Swaraj. He criticised and regretted the action of Sir Mohamed Shafi. Referring to a statement published in an Anglo-Indian paper in which it was stated that they had played "Hamlet" without the prince of Denmark, the President said: The prince in the All-India Moslem League was Mr. Jinnah and not the writer or his friends, who had so far taken practically no interest in the League. The Punjab revolt had grieved him, much and he hoped better counsels would prevail and Sir Mohamed Shafi and his friends would re-enter the League.

CONSTITUTIONAL WAR.

Mr. Jinnah in an impressive speech wished His Highness the Aga Khan had now realised that the League has decided to boycott the Commission and he hoped that His Highness the Aga Khan would now support the boycott. "This is not going to be a paper resolution. We have deliberately declared a constitutional war against the British Government. There cannot be any talk of negotiations from our side. We must mobilise. Let them sue for peace."

Referring to the work of the League. Mr. Jinnah said: It was the most eventful session in the history of India. Even the question of the Commission sank into insignificance before the electorate and the Unity resolutions. It was in response to the hand of fellowship stretched to them at Madras that the Hindu Maha Sabha should suppport this resolution and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya came here and appealed for unity. It had a significance all its own.

"Jallianwalla Bagh was butchery of so many human bodies. The announcement of the Commission is not a butchery of bodies: It is a butchery of, our souls. It is a question of great principle. It postulates your utter incompetence for self-government. It is worse than Jallianwalla Bagh."

After the usual vote of thanks, the session terminated amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.—Free Press.

LAHORE SESSION CONCLUDES

OFFICE-BEARERS APPOINTED

LAHORE, Jan. 1.

The Lahore session of the All-India Muslim League concluded to-day at 3-30 p.m. after passing some important resolutions. The attendance was thinner to-day and the Khilafatists were conspicuous by their absence.

Shaikh Abdulla (U. P.) moved two resolutions. The first authorised the Council of the All-India Muslim League to appoint a committee of its members to draft a new and suitable constitution as the present constitution had become quite out of date. This resolution was passed without much discussion.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

But when he moved the second resolution according to which the Lahore session of the League elected Sir Muhammad Shafi as the permanent President of the All India Muslim League and Sir Muhammad Iqbal as General Secretary and Maulana Hasrat Mohani as Joint Secretary, Raja Gazanfarali Khan, M.L.A. and Shaikh Muhammad Sadiq M.L.C. (Amritsar) strongly opposed the resolution, pointing out the dangerous result of passing such a resolution, especially when another section of the Muslim League was actually holding a session in Calcutta and while Dr. Kitchlew's resignation had not been accepted.

Mr. Sadiq said he had met Dr. Kitchlew at Amritsar on December 24 last, when the latter had told him, that he had not resigned his Secretaryship. They should not take advantage of the absence of Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Kitchlew and the other Muslim leaders and appoint office-bearers. The time will soon come when they all will have to meet in a conference over the question of the Statutory Commission and the framing of a constitution for India when to-day's action will have to be explained. Mr. Sadiq asked Sir Muhammad Iqbal and Maulana Hasrat Mohani not to accept the offices.

GAZANAFAR ALI'S OPPOSITION.

Raja Gazanafarali Khan asked the house not to take advantage of the absence of Khilafatists and go on passing every resolution without facing opposition. Moreover he could not understand how they could support such a resolution when they had by another resolution authorised the President to call a Round Table Conference of Muslims to bring about unity of thought and political ideals amongst Mussalmans of India. They should not act in a hurry in this matter, especially when another session of the All India Muslim League was being held in Calcutta.

The resolution however being put to vote was carried amidst cheers.

Sir Muhammad Shafi thanked the gathering for electing him President and expressing confidence in him.

The supporters of the resolution said that the period of Mr. Jinnah's presidentship had expired in June 1927 and he therefore could not legally hold that office any longer. —A. P.

NEW YEAR HONOURS IN ENGLAND

MUSICIANS AND WOMEN HONOURED

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The New Year honours list is headed by three new peerages, two Privy Councillorships and five Baronetcies. Barons are Colonel G. A. Gibbs, Sir Gerald Strickland and Sir Frederick Lugard. Privy Councillors are J.C.C. Davidson and Sir Kingsley Wood both members of the Parliament. Baronets include James Gomer Berry one of the three purchasers of the "Daily Telegraph". The widest known recipient of the Knighthood in the Prime Minister's list of 30 is Composer Edward German, while another musician, Elgar, figures as Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian order. Sir Edward Grigg is promoted to be Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Among appointments to the British Empire Order the noble fact is that all the 20 menioned are women.

Major General Sir Richard Charles is among the new Baronets.

New Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George is Sir Graeme Thomson and Companions of the same order include Messrs. W. G. Jardine (Iraq), and F. G. Tyrrell (Ceylon).

General Sir Alexander Gobbe is promoted to be Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Bath and Lieut.-General Sir Louis Vaughan becomes Knight Commander of the same order. Colonel F. W. H. Walshe, Colonel W. M. Parker, Colonel P. B. Sangster. Col. E. C. Alexander, Col. Richard Gardiner, and Col. C.H.K. Chauncy are among the Companies of the same order—

KNIGHTHOODS.

Knighthoods include Sawbwa of Hspaw State, Justice L.C. Crump (Bombay High Court) Justice A. H. Cuming (Calcutta High Court), A.A. Biggs, Agent M and S. M. Railway, Brojendralal Mitter, Advocate-General, Bengal, E. H. Pascoe, Director Geological Survey of India, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sheriff of Bombay, Shapurji Billimoria, lately Member of Bombay Back Bay Committee, Doctor W. J. Wanless, American Presbyterian Mission Hospital, Miraj Bombay, and Jehangir Cooverjee Coyajee, lately member, Indian Currency Commission.—Reuter.

MILITARY AWARDS.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

The following Military awards are announced in the New Year Honours List 1928:—

G. C. B.

General Sir H. Hudson, Indian Army (Retired) and General Sir A. S. Cobbe, Indian Army.

K. C. B.

Lieutenant-General Sir L R. Vaughan Indian Army.

C. B.

Colonel Commandant F. W. H. Walshe, British Service, Colonel Commandant P. B. Sangstor, Indian Army; Colonel Commandant E. C. Alexander, Indian Army, Colonel Commandant R. G. Gardiner, Indian Army, Colonel W. M. Parker, British Service, and Colonel C.H.K. Chauncy, Indian Army.—A. P.

PROCLAMATION PARADE AT SECUMDERAAAD

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 2.

A proclamation parade took place on the Secunderabad Maidan to-day at 9 a.m. The Hon. the Resident, Sir William Barton, reviewed the troops and then took the salute. All regiments in the station participated in the parade including the 1st and 2nd Imperial Service Lancers of Hyderabad under the command of Lt.-Col. Osman Yar-ud-Dowlah.

After the salute of guns the Feu-de-joie was fired and then three cheers for the King-Emperor were called for and lustily responded to. The troops marched past the Resident and Major-General J. F. Galhorne Hardy, G.O.C., Deccan District.

A little after the commencement of the parade, four aeroplanes which had come from Jubbulpore to join in the manœuvres, circled over the town. They flew over the parade and dived in salute before the Resident and the General Officer Commanding.—A. P.

COMMONS BYE-ELECTION

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Owing to peerages having been conferred on Colonel Gibbs and Sir Stricklana, there will be bye-elections at West Bristol and Lancaster, bringing the number of new members to be elected to the House of Commons upto four, others being at Northampton which polls on the 9th January and Faversham Division in Kent, where a writ will be issued shortly.—Reuter.

HAKIMJI: ANGEL OF PEACE.

(Continued from page 7).

associate myself with it and trust my countrymen will raise the Jamia into a sound and fitting monument to the beloved memory of the great departed leader".—Free Press.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT BROACH

BROACH, Jan. 1.

A public meeting was held here to-day under the presidentship of Mr. C. B. Purani, when a resolution was adopted expressing condolence at the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan.—A. P.

LAHORE IN GRIEF

LAHORE, Jan. 1.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Lahore held at the Town Hall, to-day, Raja Narendranath presiding, a resolution moved by Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das was passed expressing deep sorrow at the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan, sympathising with his son and other relatives and assuring them that the whole country was with them in their sad bereavement.

Speakers supporting the resolution paid eloquent and handsome tributes to the departed patriot and leader and characterised his death as a great national loss. The speakers lamented that the Hakim Saheb should have died at this critical juncture in the History of India when his presence would have been an invaluable help to the promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity.—A.P.

AMIDST SNOW AND SLEET

HOW LONDON ENJOYED NEW YEAR DAY

IRRESPONSIVE "FRIENDLY PLANETS"

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The New Year came in London amidst snow and sleet and rain with the result that a comparatively small crowd cheered the chimes of St. Paul's at mid-night. But thousands of guests in big hotels danced in the New Year. The stay-at-homes heard the all-embracing New Year greetings broadcast by the British Broadcasting Company comprising the whole universe. The broadcaster greeted "all friendly planets circling with us on an everlasting tour", and asked them whether "our waves" reached them, but received no answer. Greetings to the Empire and foreign countries followed. Prior to the greetings the mid-night service was held at York Minster, at which the Archbishop of York laid the stone to commemorate the completion of the thirteenth century of the Minster's existence which was broadcast.—Reuter's Special.

CEYLON REFORMED COUNCIL

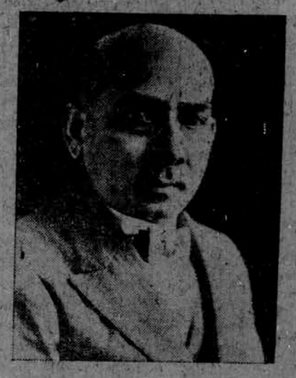
PLANTERS' CLAIM FOR REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

In an editorial on the Ceylon Planters' Association's evidence before the Donoughmore Commission, "The Financial Times" points out that the land in which the Association is interested, produces three-quarters of the total exports, and says that in view of this fact it is difficult to see how certain Ceylonese politicians can contest the Association's not unreasonable demand for representation of the reformed Council.—Reuter's Special.

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

Sir B. Jijeebhoy who has been created a Knight.



Sir B. L. Mitter who succeeded Mr. S. R. Das as Advocate-General of Calcutta High Court, is also among those Knighted.

Justice Sir Crump got a Knighthood in the New Year Honours list.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta who got K.C.S.I. in the New Year Honours list.

Justice Sir Grimwood Mears was also honoured with a K.C.I.E.

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APPEAL TO SOUTH INDIANS

SUBSTANIAL SUPPORT TO GANDHIJI

Mr. Krishna Iyer writes:—

Untouchability has not the sanction of religion; it is the device of Satan. The Devil always quotes the scriptures, but scriptures cannot transcend truth.—Mahatma Gandhi.

Along with the Indian renaisance a decade or so ago the problem of the removal of untouchability among the Hindus received an impetus. Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Co-Operation movement and the subsequent constructive programme released a large amount of latent force and a large number of workers for this noble cause. The birth of the Hindu Mahasabha movement recently has given further momentum to the cause of amelioration of the large number of our so-called depressed classes. And yet only the fringe of the vast problem has been touched so far.

CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY.

Mahatma Gandhi who has just completed his tour in Tamil Nadu and Kerala came face to face with the atrocious crime that is being committed against humanity in the name of religion. He could not believe for a moment that what he saw was a reality and not a dream. But what he saw was painfully real and he lost no time in offering his services forthwith towards the amelioration of their condition. At Calicut he gave up collections for his Khadi fund and instead invited donations for a fund for giving education to the children of these unfortunate men and women.

DUTY OF SOUTH INDIANS.

We, who come from South India, feel that we have a duty to the province which gave birth and education to us, and that we should take advantage of Mahatma Gandhi's offer and strengthen his hands with the sinews of war. We propose therefore that collections should be made from all South Indians in Bombay for the noble cause and that a substantial purse should be presented to him at no distant date. The individual is not asked to make any big sacrifice but he is asked to pay his humble mite so that the large number of South Indians in Bombay could contribute a reasonable amount with which Mahatmaji could start his work. The collection, as they are made, will be deposited in the Bank and the time and date of presentation will be fixed to suit the convenience of Mahatma Gandhi and notified in due course. With implicit trust in God, for the cause which is undeniably noble, we look with confidence to your hearty support and co-operation in the work on which we have embarked.

NEW INDIAN DEFENCE LEAGUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As President of the Indian Association, I beg to warn the Indian readers against the New Indian Defence League, which has recently been started in London and for which support is being sought in Indian papers and amongst Indian public.

A glance at the personnel of the Executive will show that the directive control of the organisation will most likely be in the hands of Major D. Graham Pole and Mr. H. S. L. Polock, two Vice-Presidents who have consistently opposed the Congress policy since 1919.

Mr. P. B. Seal, who was at the inaugural meeting, informs me that he has since resigned, owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the personnel of the Executive, and its method of doing its work.—Yours etc.

C. B. VAKIL.

320, Queen's Road, London.

"LEAD FROM MADRAS

Under the caption "Lead from Madras the "Bombay Samachar" writes:—

"The real foundations for a lasting party unity have been laid, and it is for the leaders of the parties to come together and make the Congress their own. The Congress president loudly proclaimed "the doors of the Congress should be thrown wide open to all parties and we should stop at nothing short of a surrender of basic principles to bring back every party to the Congress." In view of this, exception is taken in some circles as to the aim and object of the Independence resolution unanimously adopted by the Congress. We would earnestly ask such conscientious objectors to look to the psychology of the measure before putting a strict interpretation on it. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru pointed out, the resolution does not involve any change in the Congress creed. It was a crushing reply to the arrogant claim of Lord Birkenhead that the Parliamentary responsibility for India is unitary, indivisible and inalienable, and does not at all admit of inter-partnership. We are not very enthusiastic about the Independence resolution, but at the same time we do not fight shy of it. At the most, the Congress has definitely abandoned its creed of being essentially a British Empire institution and has assumed the open role of its being the Swaraj Parliament of the future. As regards the next encounter, Dr. Ansari emphatically declares that the first and foremost essential is unity throughout, unity in the country, unity in the Congress and unity in the council. A conjoint effort to make these as the bases of operation against the bureaucracy should be made by the united national forces of the country, if they want to give a decent burial to the Simon Show.

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BOMBAY CALCUTTA

HOW TO DEVELOP A NON-DEVELOPING HOUSING SOCIETY

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir.—Kindly publish these few lines, in your widely circulated paper, relating to an important subject, which is sure to enlighten the tenants interested in the "Tenants Co-Partnership Housing Scheme" introduced by Mr. James P. Orr, I.C.S., in 1915. From practical experience, it is now proved that the "Tenant Co-Partnership Housing Scheme" is a failure, as it has done more harm than good to the tenant members who have invested one-third to one-fourth of the cost of the tenements in which they live. This is the bitter experience of the tenant-members of the Santa-Cruz Saraswat Housing Colony—who, having invested much more than the tenant-members of the "Gamdevi Housing Colony of Saraswats" have also to pay much more in the way of rent than what is paid by their friends at Gamdevi. The rent that is charged for Gamdevi tenements, is much lower than that is charged at Santa-Cruz Saraswat Colony because, the Gamdevi Housing Society got loans at 4 per cent to 5 per cent interest per annum, while the Santa-Cruz Housing Society received loans from Government to the extent of Rs. 2,40,000 (Two lakhs and forty-nine thousand) at 6 per cent interest till April 1924, though it is reduced to 5 per cent per annum, since then.

Moreover, the Santa-Cruz Housing Society has to receive fixed Deposits at 6 per cent per annum, while the Shamrao Vithal Credit Bank pays only 4.3/4 per cent interest per annum on Fixed Deposits for one year. Hence the Santa Cruz Housing Society has to pay much more in the way of interest and for nearly ninety thousand (90,000) Rupees as fixed deposits has to suffer an annual loss of Rs. 900/. This loss could easily be made up if the Shamrao Vithal Credit Bank could advance up to 2/3rds or Rs. 70,000/- of the total reserve fund of Rs. 1,05,000/- (One lakh and five thousand) at 4 1/2 per cent interest per annum, and a further sum of at least Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees twenty-thousand) from its working Capital at 5 per cent per annum just as the Shamrao Vithal Credit Bank had advanced Rs. 20,000/. (Rupees twenty thousand) as Cash Credit at 5 per cent interest per annum and Rs. 24,000/- at 4 per cent interest per annum in anticipation of the loan of Rs. 24,000/- at 4 per cent per annum, promised by Sir Prabashankar D. Pattani in 1914, and which was actually received in June 1916 six months after the completion of the first three Buildings at Gamdevi. Whereby, the tenements members at Santa-Cruz Saraswat Colony would be materially benefited, as the members of the managing Committee in that case would see their way to reduce the rent of tenements occupied by them. Besides, there is a reasonable and practical proposal, for enabling tenants now living in six (A Type) Buildings, paying a monthly rent of Rs 30/- and more for each four roomed tenement, to go in for tenant-ownership system, just on the terms of 'state-aided housing scheme. If this is done, The Shamrao Vithal Credit Bank could easily advance a long term loan to the Santa-Cruz Housing Society, on the strength, of the Six A typed Buildings costing more than Rs. 1,80,000 (One lakh and eighty-thousand) which will be occupied by twelve tenant members, who have already invested Rs. 2,500/- for each four-roomed tenement, if allowed to occupy an independent block consisting of a four roomed tenement on the ground floor, and the other four roomed tenement on the first floor, thus enabling twelve tenants intending to live on Tenant ownership system, and guaranteeing to repay the loan of Rs. 90,000/- from the Shamrao Vithal Bank, within a period of ten years from the collection of rents from these tenant-landlords, until the amount is paid off in ten years. This is the only course open now to develop a non-developing Housing Society at Santa-Cruz, in order to benefit a large number of unlucky tenants, who have invested a pretty large amount to the extent of one-third of the cost of each tenement, and even then, these unlucky shareholding members do not receive a guaranteed, rate of five per cent Dividend, per annum, there being so many vacant tenements on account of the high rent that is now charged, and consequent loss of the income in the Housing Society. In these circumstances, however, if it is the intention of the prime movers of the Housing Scheme at Gamdevi, that their unlucky friends, who are tenant-members of the Santa-Cruz Housing Society, should not suffer any financial loss hereafter they should move the Trustees of the Shamrao Vithal Credit Bank to grant loans to the extent of Rs. 90,000/- of which Rs. 70,000/- will be from the Reserve Fund at 4-1/2 per cent and the balance of Rs 20,000/- from the working Capital at 5 per cent per annum and thus help the helpless tenants who have suffered much inconvenience and financial loss also.—Yours etc.

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TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Dawespally, Barb. B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ

(Continued from Page 6.)

dable relates to differences between the Hindus and Mahomedans not in social and religious traditions only but also in communal and political outlook. These differences are the result of the following causes:—(1) Only a much smaller precentage of Muslims than of Hindus has been till now the recipients of higher English Education—a factor which has greatly helped modern Indians towards a common outlook on industrial and political matters. (2) Islam—has been from the beginning a fighting religion; (3) Very many English educated Muslims in India are politicaliy ambitious and they are seeking means to satisfy this ambition. Questions relating to cow-killing as a religious duty of Islamites, or to non-music before mosques, are in fact subsidiary issues emphasised only to give weight to the more important question of adjustment of political power and influence as between Muslims and non-Muslims. This is my reading of facts; I wish I were wrong. Any way, while from the beginning of the Congress organisation there have been some prominent Muslim leaders in it the bulk of Indian Mahomedans have chosen to have their own parallel All-India Muslim League. (4) The Muslim League has naturally brought into existence an All-India Hindu Mahasabha for the protection of Hindu communal interests. (5) Lastly, the British bureaucrats who are adepts in the art of "Divide and Rule" have always been ready to exploit one community against another.

THE NON-BRAHMAN CULT.

Just as in Northern India Hindu-Muslim differences, of which the causes are fairly tangible, have militated against the national aspiration for Swaraj, so in South India Brahmin-Non-Brahmin differences for which no such deep and tangible causes can be said to exist, have been brought into play during the past few years. Personal jealousies have been assiduously magnified during the past ten or twelve years into communal strifes. At first the English educated Brahmins whose percentage is larger than of English educated non-Brahmins, were painted as a set of scheming, unscrupulous monsters determined to dominate by any means over the unsuspecting non-Brahmins. Sir Theagaraya Chetty, one of the founders of the non-Brahmin Federation in Madras eight or ten years ago, used to say that his quarrel was not with the religious priestly Brahmin in the villages but with the clever lawyer politician Brahmin of the towns. It was the unscrupulous statesmanship of Lord Willingdon, then Governor of Madras, that fostered such jealousies, and practcally brought the non-Brahmin Federation into existence. In the creed of that Federation the non-Brahmin majority in South India held up as contending for bare "Justice" with the Brahmin minority—in the matter practically of high Government appointments, and political power and nominally of communal progress. The non-Brahmin leaders in the beginning hardly knew their own strength; and hence they verily bargained before Lord Meston in 1919 for twenty-six out of some eighty elected seats to be "reserved" for them in the Madras Legislative Council. In the elections however not only of 1920 but also of 1923 and 1926, the Non-Brahmin candidates in the ordinary unreserved way were able to capture almost 80 per cent. of the elected seats; for the Brahmins realising their numerical weakness offered very little opposition so far as the Provincial Legislature was concerned, on which alone the non-Brahmin leaders had set their hearts, for the obvious purpose of securing larger political power in the province. Likewise in the matter of recruitment into the Public Services definite preferences have been given to non-Brahmin candidates. One single telling instance may be cited here. When some two years ago some Assistant Lecturers were wanted for the Madras Law College, applications were invited only from Brahmin M.Ls, or non-Brahmin B.Ls! The Brahmin community so far, with wise forbearance, has not resented such preferences.

FALSE ETHNOLOGY

If therefore the non-Brahmin communal claim only demanded preponderance of non-Brahmin seats in the Provincial Legislature or of non-Brahmin appointments in Public Services, it would not be a serious menace to the national movement for Swaraj. But life is a complex whole, and cannot be confined to definite artificial spheres of activity. The non-Brahmin movement therefore, during later years, even through the success achieved by it in the earlier has sought to carry its cannons of Brahmin hatred into social, religious and economic spheres as well. The non-Brahmin war now is not against the English-educated political Brahmin only but also against the non-English-educated Brahmin priest and landlord. False ethnological hypotheses, unwittingly adumbrated by superficial Orientalists, have come to be passed off as well established scientific formulae dealing with Dravidian versus Aryan race supremacy. The non-Brahmins are thus represented as the true descendants of the original native Dravidian races of South India, and the Brahmins as degenerate off-springs of the foreign Aryan races of Northern India; and the two are painted racially and culturally as old antagonists. I wonder how many Neo-Dravidologists know that the ancient Dravida Province with its mixed Brahmin and non-Brahmin inhabitants lay not around Conjeevaram or Trichinopoly or Madura or Tinnevelly, but lay in South-Western India, north of Konkan and Maharashtra and south of Gujarat. I wonder how many of them know that by the old term Pancha-Dravidas the Hindu tribes of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Dravida proper, Karnataka and Andhra were meant, as distinguished from the Pancha-Gaudas of the Gangetic valley and Eastern India. Verily a little learning is a dangerous thing; nowhere has it played more dangerously than among the protagonists of the non-Brahmin cult in South India. Could the clever bureaucracy be expected to ignore this other terrible weapon wherewith to divide and rule? The only hope of the Nationalist consists in the fact that the non-Brahmin cult is as yet the prerogative of the ambitious or half-educated few, that the vast majority of non-Brahmins in South India will still continue to live on terms of perfect goodwill and amity with their Brahmin fellow-countrymen.

(To Be Continued.)

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ALL-INDIA LEADERS IN CALCUTTA

SUPPORT TO CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1

A huge gathering was present this evening at the Sraddhananda Park to hear all-India leaders, both Hindus and Muslims, now in Calcutta, on the achievements of the Congress and the Moslem League. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose presided.

Dr Ansari, President of the Congress, explained the meaning of the independence resolution passed by the Congress and said that now they had buried their dissensions, they should henceforward work hand in hand to achieve their goal.

Dr. Besant recalled the glories of India's past and said England had offered a challenge by sending a purely Parliamentary Commission. It was the duty of India to show them that they were united and they would have nothing to do with such a Commission.

AGREEMENT ON QUESTION OF ELECTORATES

Mr. Jinnah, in a short speech, emphasised they had achieved unity on the question of the ecletorates and it was for the Legislative Assembly and the various provincial legislatures not to allow Legislative Committees to be formed for giving evidence before the Simon Commission. He warned that anybody becoming members of such committees would have to face the country and the country would kick him out in the next election.

Pandit Malaviya speaking in support of the resolutions passed by the Congress emphasised the fact that unity had been achieved on the most important questions of the day.

Dr Kitchlew said the country wanted a clear cut programme and no humbugs. He reminded the audience of the mingling of Hindu-Muslim blood at Jallianwalla bagh and said now that unity had been achieved they must work for their common goal.

Moulana Shaukat Ali recalled his jail experiences and his conversation with the Jail Superintendent, in the course of which he asked Englishmen to march out of India, bag and baggage. He added, when he related the story to his brother he advised him that if he met the englishmen again he should tell them. Go out of India without bag and baggage."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru explained the indepence resolution passed in the Congress and emphasised the importance of the resolution passed by the Congress with regard to the Eastern Frontier question.

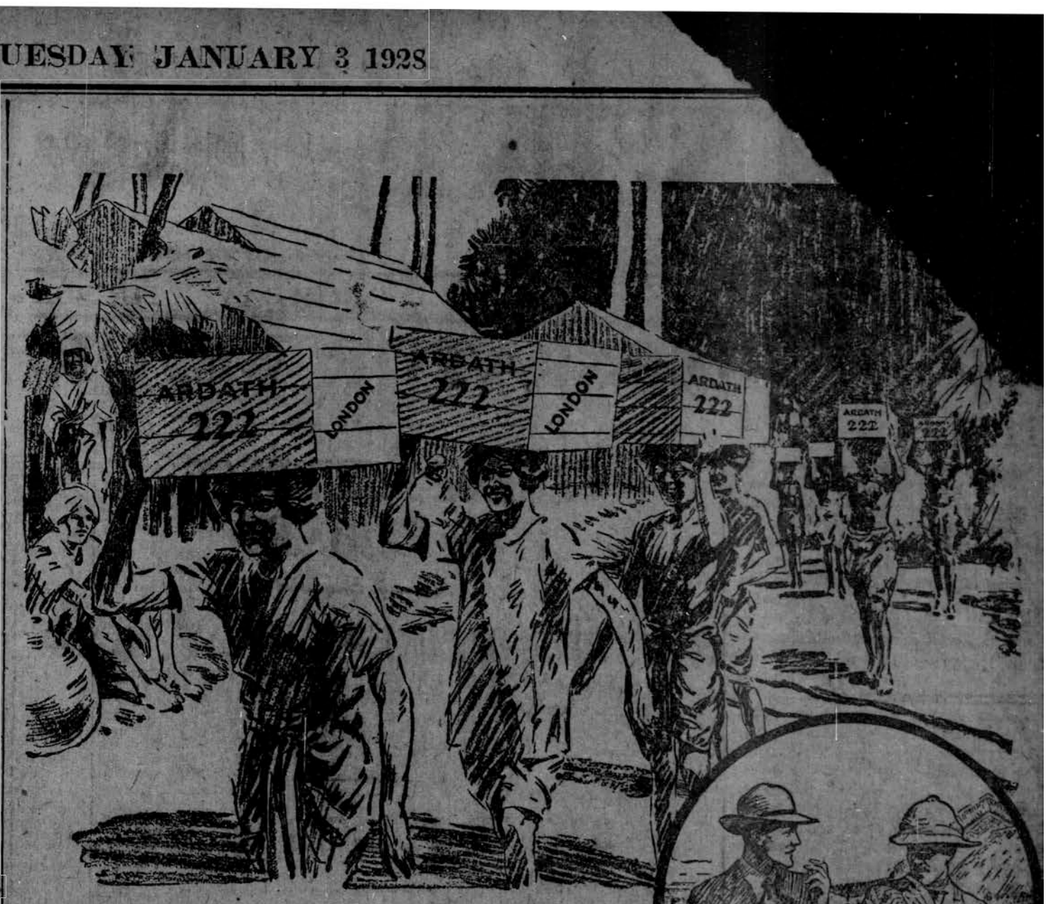
Moulana Mohammed Ali, Mr. Benin Chandra Pal and several others also spoke. —A. P.

A DEFINITE ADVANCE

Writing on the Madras Congress decisions, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" in the course of its leading article says:—

The Congress has accepted the principle of joint electorates. This marks a definite advance on the attempts so far made towards Hindu-Muslim reconciliation. The Congress resolution further grants freedom to people to follow their own feelings in matters of music and cow-slaughter within British territory, but they should endeavour to repeat the sentiments of their countrymen. This is the right direction in which a permanent and mutual agreement could be brought about. It now rests with the communal leaders to secure an acceptance for the resolution from their respective communal bodies like the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha.

The resolution regarding the draft constitution which the Congress accepted is calculated to serve two all important purposes. It would impart political education to the masses who, after understanding the principles, are expected to throw in their lot in the struggle for freedom; and it would give to minorities that assurance regarding their rights and status which is essential to enable them to assess them with confidence about their future status and rights."



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AMRAOTI, Jan. 1.

The fourth session of the provincial branch of the All-India (including Burma) Postal and R. M. S. Conference, held at Amraoti, under the presidency of Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, member of the Council of State, at its resumed sitting on the 1st of January, adopted resolutions, the more important of which urged the revision of the scale of pay, reduction of the hours of work of sorters in the postal and R. M. S. Departments, increase of the percentage of selection grade appointments in the ppostal department to the level of that in the Telegraph Department, and the allocation for the Central Circle, of some portion of the amount of one lakh of rupees granted by the Government of India to help the postmen, to lighten the burden of house rent they have to pay.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 3 1928

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NON-CO-OPERATOR BEFORE KING!

GEORGE-LAWRENCE POURPARLERS

SOLDIER REFUSES NEW HONOURS AND SURRENDERS OLD ONES

BROKEN PLEDGES AGAIN

The following story of the interview between "Lawrence of Arabia" and His Majesty King George V. is another crushing indictment of Whitehall's broken pledges. The hero who carved out three Kingdoms in the East for Britain appeared in the role of a Non-Co-operator before the King and not only refused honours, but requested permission to surrender those formerly bestowed upon him. His blunt talk and straight forward behaviour should be an eye-opener for the Carpet knights of this country.

"Lawrence of Arabia," stern and sad beneath his head-dress of an Arab chieftain---picture him face to face with George V in Buckingham Palace. Hear him, in a voice low and deferential and inflexible as death, refusing new honors and craving permission to surrender those already bestowed upon him for his priceless service in enlisting the Arabs under the banner of the Allies. Most startling of all, almost to the point of incredibility, give ear to this most mysterious and most romantic of Englishmen, with his rank of Colonel in the British Army, intimating in plain language to his astonished Sovereign that the wrongs suffered by his devoted Arabs in the peace settlement engineered by the Allies have so dishonured and disheartened him, Lawrence, that they might yet result in his taking up arms against his King and country! Picture all this, and you will have grasped the central nub of the latest sensation in English life and letters. For the unparalleled situation here summarized has been revealed in a book, with Colonel Lawrence's sanction. And the

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JAN. 3RD,)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are as hardworking as L. G. now is with his dual role of politician and scribbler, and as honest as the average M.P., of Great Britain, the proof of which has lately been furnished by Mr. Mardy Jones' (Labour M.P.,) visit to India. He left some of his papers (that is, documents, not newspapers) and his umbrella on a table in the House of Commons and wonder of wonders! the articles are lying there for over two or three months (according to a Free Press message received last month) untouched by any white or unclean hands. What a notabe example of the honesty of these custodians of the greatest Empire on earth! Though the very fact that Mr. Mardy Jones had to put a notice on the articles with flaring types warning one and all not to remove them is all too significant. So it is clear, you know what I mean when I speak of the hallmark of honesty in your case. You will be in possession of unearned wealth through the generosity of your relatives, and nature's ways being always unscrutable she will dump a huge portion of her surplus cash into your bungalow as some foreign countries dump their unsaleable goods in India. Little wonder then if this dumping of unwanted wealth dumps you down to the under-world. You are likely to lose all your wealth by the greatest, enemy of mankind—a pack of cards which will make you mad. It is an irony of fate that playing cards were invented by a French painter to amuse the mad King Charles VI of France! Little did the worthy painter know that in order to make one mad many worryless, he was unconsciously going to make millions of human being mad every year thereafter till the crack of doom! If added to this vice you take to wanderlust you are as good as lost. Then for your family's sake (if not for God's) please stay at home. Remember Longfellow's words:

"The bird is safest in its nest:
O'er all that flutter their wings and fly
A hawk is hovering in the sky.
To stay at home is best."

Human hawks are a hundred times more harmful than Winged hawks.

King does not dispute the essential accuracy of the tale. Nay, he inferentially confirms it, and "for the first time during his reign, King George is a personal participant in a controversy," writes Jolin L. Balderston from London to the New York "World" "For an antagonist he has the most colourful figure in the British Empire, Col. T. E. Lawrence, once the 'uncrowned King of Arabia,' now Private T. E. Shaw, of the Royal Air Force." In a book, "Lawrence and the Arabs," by Robert Graves, an English poet, the King is quoted as admitting that Lawrence---"the man who saved the East for England"---appeared at Buckingham Palace in Arabian costume, "accused the British Government of breaking promises, and told King George to his face that he, the speaker, might soon be fighting with the Arabs against England." records Mr. Balderston. And, further:

ROMANTIC FIGURE.

Grave's book has been authorized by Lawrence and based on the adventurer's own story. It supplements "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom," Lawrence's history of his adventure, which George Bernad Shaw called the greatest story of heroism by a hero since Caesar's "Commentaries."

Lawrence is already a myth, the most romantic figure of the war, and his monumental, practically unobtainable, narrative only deepens the shadows which Graves is now permitted to lighten, tho not altogether remove.

For years the story has been told in hushed tones, tho never printed, of how Lawrence went to Buckingham Palace and refused the high decorations offered by King George. The Colonel believed that British honour was tarnished by repudiation of the pledges which he had made on the Government's behalf to the Arabs.

Graves for the first time gives Lawrence's account of this incident and then follows the King's version as supplied in reply to Lawrence by Lord Stamfordham, the King's private secretary.

When the Arabs, whose revolt against Turkey Lawrence was leading, discovered in 1918 that the British Foreign Office had promised them independence but repudiated the promise in secret pledges to the Allies, Lawrence, upon whose promises the revolt was being carried on, felt, says Graves, "a longing for death to end his shame."

"Yet from actual suicide he shrank", the new narrative continues. "That would be to take death far too seriously. It would not be cowardice but flippancy unworthy of a serious person like himself. The most he could allow himself was constant exposure to danger, leaving himself only the narrowest margin of safety, and always hoping for an accident.

"Accidents, however, though numerous were never fatal. He was too scrupulous about keeping the honourable margin. If he had not been so much in love with the idea of death, he would have been killed hundreds of times over."

The scene then shifts to Buckingham Palace after the war, relates the "World" correspondent, reminding us that "Lawrence had given Damascus and Syria to the Arabs; the Allies were engaged in putting them out, partitioning Arab territory between England and France,, and promising Palestine as a Jewish national home." And, meanwhile:

Lawrence had already protested vainly at the Peace Conference. At a meeting of the British Cabinet he had made even the imperturbable, haughty Marquis Curzon, the Foreign Secretary, weep. As Graves puts it:

"Curzon burst into tears, great drops running down his cheeks to an accompaniment of slow sobs. It was horribly like a medieval miracle, the weeping of a church image."

Lawrence had previously been on good good terms with King George. When "a Enropean monarch," as Graves says tactfully, jokingly complained that "five new republics were proclaimed yesterday,," Lawrence replied: "Courage, sir. I have just made three Kingdoms in the East."

But now he was coming again to Buckingham Palace, still a Colonel in the British Army, but clad in the white robes of an Arab chieftain and accompanied by King Feisal.

"Is it right, Colonel Lawrence, that a subject of the Crown and an officer should appear here clothed in a foreign uniform?' demanded "a person of importance."

OFFENDING THE POWERFUL.

"When a man serves two masters," replied Lawrence, referring to his association with King Feisal, "and has to offend one of these, it is better for him to offend the more powerful."

Then Graves gives the following account, the first authorized on Lawrence's behalf, of the interview with King George:

"He explained personally to his sovereign that the part he had played in the Arab revolt was dishonourable to himself and to his country and the Government. He had, by order, fed the Arabs with false hopes, and would now be obliged if he might be quietly relieved of the obligation to accept honours for succeeding in his fraud.

"He said respectfully as a subject, but firmly as an individual, that he intended to fight by straight means or crooked until His Majesty's Ministers had conceded to the Arabs a fair settlement of their claims.

"According to this account, to which Lawrence had nothing to add when I submitted my version of it to him recently for verification, His Majesty, the unwilling to believe that Ministers of the Crown were capable of double dealing, respected Lawrence's scruples, permitting him to forego his decorations.

"So Lawrence expressed his gratitude and thereupon also returned his foreign decorations to their donours with an account of the circumstances."

KING THREATENED.

And here Mr. Balderston informs us that this account, submitted to King George, "drew from the monarch the statement that Lawrence, now Aircraftsman T. E. Shaw, occupying the lowest rank in the service, had threatened George V that he might take up arms against the Crown." Furthermore, we are told, Graves continues:

Lord Stamfordham, His Majesty's private secretary, to whom I wrote for permission to print this paragraph, has been good enough to get His Majesty's own recollections of the interview.

"His Majesty does not remember that Colonel Lawrence's statement was what you have recorded, but that in asking permission to decline the proffered decorations, Colonel Lawrence explained in a few words that he had made certain promises to King Feisal, that these promises had not been fulfilled, and consequently it was quite possible that he might find himself fighting against the British forces, in which case it would be obviously impossible and wrong to be wearing British decorations.

"The King has no recollection of Colonel Lawrence's saying that the part he had played in the Arab revolt was dishonourable to himself and to his country and Government."

In his famous privately printed book and in the expurgated version, "The Revolt in the Desert," flung at the public to pay debts incurred in the private printing, Lawrence tells nothing about himself before or after the war. This is rectified in Graves's book, which reveals that the popular edition of Lawrence's work was made by Lawrence and two fellow privates in two days.

The motive for authorization of Graves's book is indicated by the author's statement that Lawrence wrote an article to make money and save Graves from bankruptcy when Graves's grocery store was in difficulties.

Lawrence all along has refused to make a penny out of his work, and now has nothing except this private's pay of two shillings a day. It is understood his motive in supplying data for this new book was to help Graves.

SUFFERED FOR TRUTH.

Graves tells the full story of how Lawrence under an assumed name joined the air force, and was dismissed for fear of trouble when his identity leaked out. Then he joined the tank corps as a private and has won his way back to the air force. He is at present serving on the Indian frontier.

The book gives letters from Lawrence expressing contentment with his life. His name has been legally changed to Shaw, and he has attempted to disappear from life, leving word that he wishes to "be forgotten by his friends."

"The Army and the air force," says Graves, "are the modern equivalent of the monastry, and after five years he does not regret his choice of life, as nearly physical as an animal's, in which food is provided, and drink, and a round of work in harness, and a stable afterward, until next day brings a repetition of the work of yesterday."

All of which inspires "The World" to exclaim editorially:

The life of that astonishing scholar and soldier, "Lawrence of Arabia," is constantly being enriched with new legends as time passes. A strange figure, this Lawrence, not really of our own modern world.

Lawrence is an Oxford scholar and was more interested in archaology than in war, when hostilities broke out in 1914, the Brooklyn "Eagle" reminds us, adding:

Knowing Arabia and the Arabs, he conceived the idea of organizing the desert sheiks in a revolt against their old oppressors, the Turks. How he went about this task, single-handed, and actually brought the organized desert tribes into war, forming the right flank of Allenby's Army in the northward drive that put Turkey out of the conflict is one of the most absorbing narratives of the war.

MISSIONARY FOR FREEDOM.

Lawrence's success was made possible by his personal appeals to the Arabs, who embraced the idea of freedom and made a religion of it. Lawrence, in behalf of the Allies, promised that their freedom would endure. Instead, with the victory won, he saw his promises broken and himself dishonoured. Everything that we know of Lawrence's behaviour since the Peace Conference bears out the arguments of Graves's book. He has renounced all honours from his own and other Governments; he has refused to be lauded as a hero; he has persistently refused to profit by his own books dealing with his Arabian experiences, and he has for five years buried himself on an Indian frontier. That such a man should have rebuked his own King for what he believes was a dishonourable breach of faith is not surprizing. Lawrence is not merely an uncrowned king of a still unshackled Arabia; he is a man who has proved once more that moral courage is greater than mere daring, and that nations as well as individuals can not discard honor in their dealings.

The whole episode, in the opinion of the Providence "News," "places Lawrence, the Oxford dreamer and mystic, who became the tireless man of diplomatic and military affairs, more securely than ever among the semi-legendary heroes of all time." Commenting on Lawrence's present obscurity, "The News," continues:

This is his way of withdrawing from a world which was "too much with him."

To the misty figures of the Roman Republic, thinks the New York "Times," one must look for a possible counterpart of Lawrence of Arabia. And even then:

One must accept the prevalent accounts of the integrity of the elder Brutas, the courage of Mucius Scaevola, the frankness of Coriolanus to make up this strange anachronism in the modern world. Now that his authorized biography by Robert Graves is published in England, official imprimatur is given to the tales of moody rectitude which have been told for the last ten years. He did refuse royal honors, and from the King himself, because he felt that his Government had led him into cheating the Arabs, and he told the King so. He did forego the possibility of a French translation of the Graves book by insisting that its cover bear the legend: "The profits will be devoted to the victims of French cruelty in Syria."

Out of the whole tale comes a sense that Lawrence has at any rate found his own soul and is at peace with his inner promptings. It is heartening to know that the rushing, careless century can have produced him from the mold of man.

THE YEAR IS OUT!

A GOVERNOR'S PROMISE.

"Provided no untoward event occurs, and the conditions at present prevailing in Bengal continue and the conduct of those released justifies the action taken in their cases, 'I hope that a large number of those now detained will have been transferred or released before the end of the year'."

—Address of Sir Stanley Jackson in the Bengal Legislative Council on 23rd August, 1927.

AND HOW IT IS BROKEN.

Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose was able to elicit the following statement from A. N. Moberly in the December session of the Bengal Legislative Council.

IN CUSTODY IN JAIL	25
IN VILLAGE DOMICILE	40
IN HOME DOMICILE	27
EXTERNED OUTSIDE BENGAL	9
Total ..	101

It is true that a certain number of detenus have been "released" since the Governor's August speech. What "release" means in these cases will be clear from the nature of the order passed on them. We give below only one sample:

The following order has been passed on Sj. Aswini Kumar Ganguly, a detenu, who was interned at Ketugram, Burdwan.

Sj. Aswini Kumar Ganguly shall not reside in or enter or remain in the following areas within the Presidency of Bengal.

(A) City of Calcutta and its suburbs; and

(B) District of Bakerganj, Howrah and 24-Parganas.

2. He shall also report himself in person once a fortnight to the officer-in-charge of the Police Station within the jurisdiction of which he may be residing.

He was asked, previous to this order, to sign a bond which he refused to do.

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA

PROCRASTINATION DANGEROUS

PANDIT MOTILAL'S WARNING

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The "Times" to-day publishes a despatch from its Berlin Correspondent who quotes in extenso from the interview given by Pandit Motilal Nehru to the "Berliner Tageblatt."

The correspondent, after referring to the prominence given by the big Berlin paper, says:-"The Indian people, Panditji declared, wanted unrestricted freedom. This aim could be attained in two ways---by negotiation or armed revolt, although any such revolt would have nothing to do with Bolshevism which has made no headway in India. The Indian Parties wished to avoid conflict. But the danger grew with procrastination."

The Pundit admitted that the period of transition must, in his opinion, precede complete independence. India and Swarajists, he declared, were prepared to accept dominion status because it carried with it the right of complete severance from the British Empire."---"Forward" Special Cable.

ITALIN ON RUSSIA'S AIR FLEET

WARNING TO BRITAIN

The Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester, Guardian" wired to that on Dec 12:—

"This evening's "Vorwarts" publishes an article contributed to the Anglo-American newspaper service by Stalin. The article also appears in an Austrian newspaper. "In a few months" writes Stalin, we shall be fully justified in saying that Russia dominates the sky." This is strongly reminiscent of Mussolini when he spoke of Italian aeroplanes darkening the sky. Stalin threatens anyone who dare attack Russia with total extermination.

Indeed, this article is so extraordinary as to raise doubts with regard to its authenticity, all the more so as the display of Russian pacifism at Geneva is such a recent memory. Russia has now 1,521 aeroplanes, according to Stalin, and in eight months she will have 3,000. She also has factories where poison gas is manufactured. This gas "will make it possible for us to exterminate the nation that dares attack us within twelve hours after war has been declared."

"England," Stalin continues, "is particularly vulnerable, for with our 72 air stations, which are spread over the whole of Russian territory, and with the battalions of our air fleet near the Persian Gulf, we are in a position to destroy those oil wells upon which the might of the British Empire wholly depends. But the Soviet air fleet was not built for purposes of offence. It a weapon for our defence that will safe-guard our peace and our security, and if it is ever employed it will be because no other course is open. For the time being we shall esteem peace even higher than our national honour, but even Soviet patience has its limits."

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S FIRST EDITION

A £5,000 SALE

The Earl of Birkenhead, who was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the First Edition Club in London last night, revealed that although within recent years his library had diminished he still possessed 14,000 volumes.

"I was a collector of rare books," said Lord Birkenhead. "We have been told of the lamentable export of rare books to the United States of America. Let me be perfectly plain. It is quite true that I am still the possessor of some 14,000 volumes. John Morley once said that a man who had 5,000 books had a library, and less than 5,000 a few books. At any rate, by that list I may still claim to possess a library, but I must make it quite oplain that the state of the library is not quite what it was.

"In the stress of taxation created by the recent fracas in Europe, I judged it expedient to dispose of some of my books, and I sold the contents of two small shelves for the sum of £5,000. That was not a very bad return for a collection of books which extended over thirty years of my life. My library does not exhibit any very great change in appearance. I have every book there that I wish to consult for various reasons, though I sold nearly every first edition that had a real commercial value. The only first editions that still remain in my library are the works of Mr. H. G. Wells. (Laughter).

"I had a volume which consisted of thirty-two letters, all in the handwriting of Dr. Johnson, except those which were in the handwriting of Mrs. Thrale. That, I think, was a very real treasure. It was sold, fortunately for a suitable sum, to the United States of America. When my son is old enough I am not without hope that he may, somehow or other, retrieve it."—"Manchester Guardian."

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